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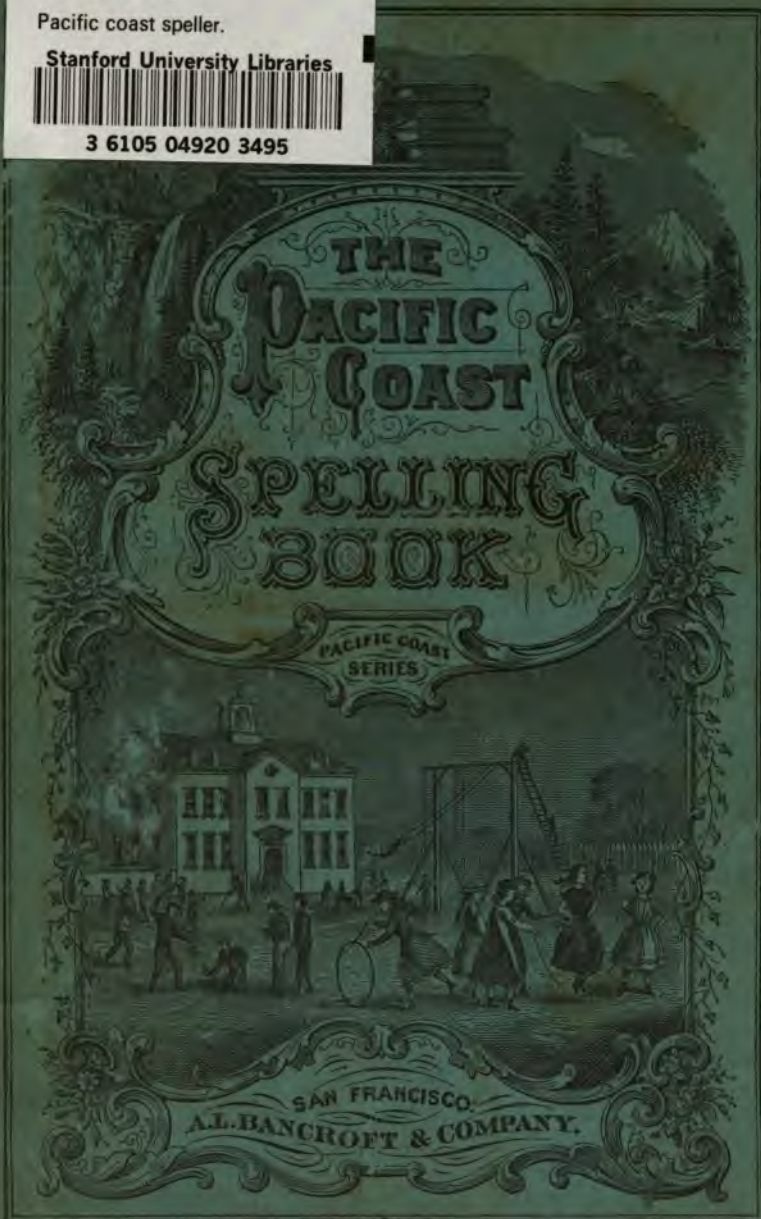
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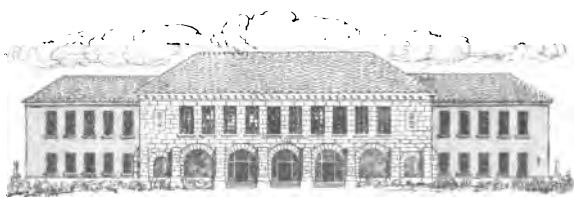
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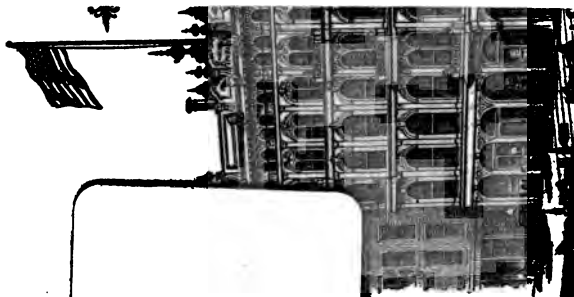


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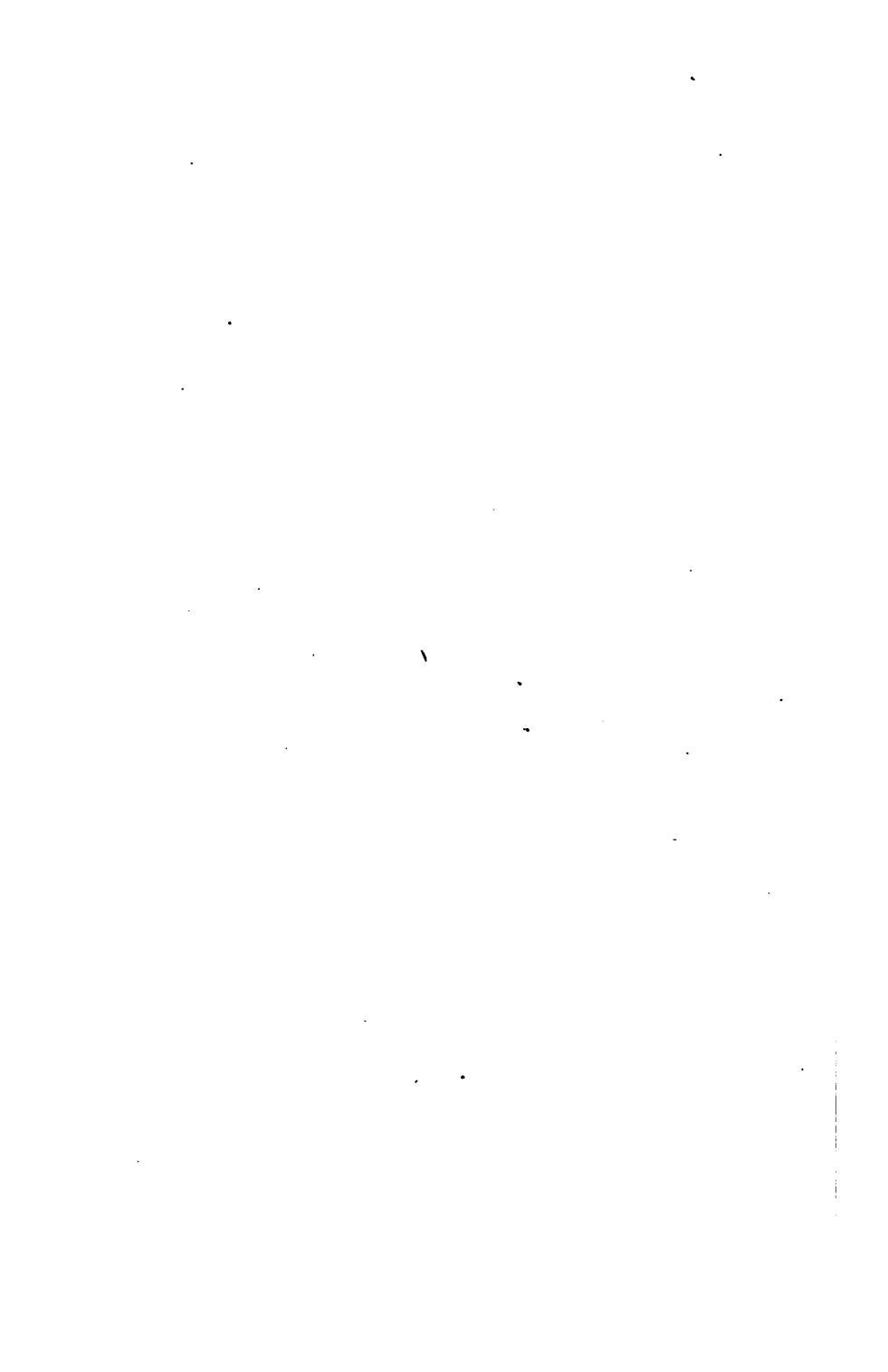
**EXPLANATION.**—In this cut we attempt to give, at one view, the outline of our whole business. The length of the building is 170 feet. Commencing with the rear of the basement, which opens on Stevenson Street, is the first floor represented—we have the Elevator, the Artesian Well and the Steam Engine which drives the Machinery in the rooms above. Here are received all goods, and delivered all that are sold at wholesale. One side of this room contains bins of School and Subscription Books; under the Market Street sidewalk, boxes of Stereotype Plates, and on the other side, the unbound stock of our own publications. Ascending the stairs to the ground floor, the principal salesroom is entered; at the Stevenson Street end is the Educational Department, then the Wholesale Desk—although most goods at wholesale are entered and packed in the basement. About the middle of this room are the desks of Law, Bank and Official, and Retail and Library Departments. The room is filled with tables, covered with goods, and showcases and chairs. In the rear of the floor above are the offices of the Proprietor, the Cashier and Bookkeepers. In the Market Street end the offices of the Music and Subscription Departments and Bancroft's Guide. On the third floor is the Printing and Lithographing Department. On the fourth floor the Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory; and on the fifth floor a Library of works relating specially to the Pacific Coast.

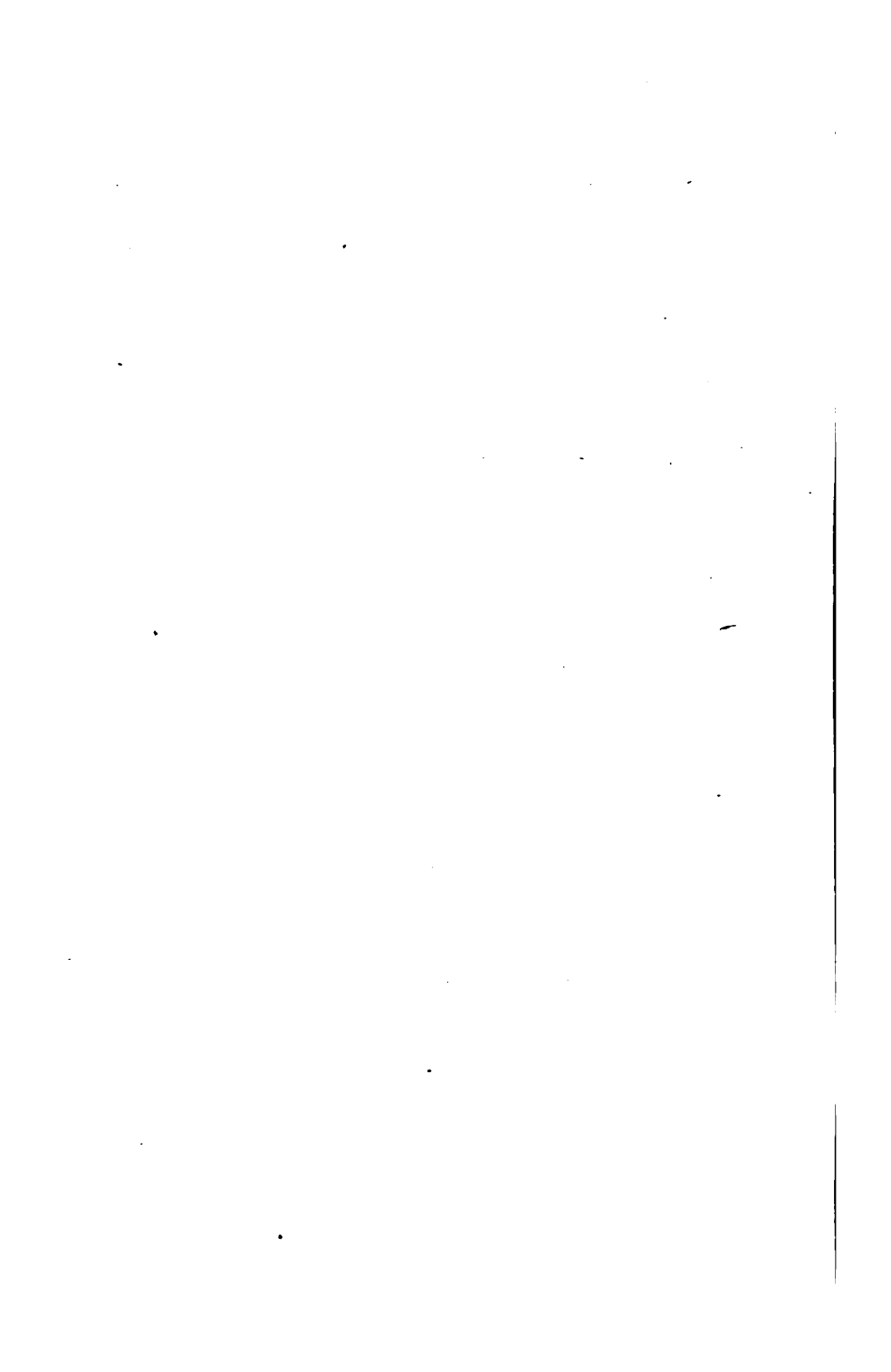
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**A. L. Bancroft & Company.**







Pacific Coast Series.

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THE  
PACIFIC COAST  
SPELLER.

REVISED EDITION.

A. W. Patterson



SAN FRANCISCO:  
A. L. BANCROFT & COMPANY,  
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

1874.

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## PREFACE.

THE author has been led to depart from the usual custom of making *two* Spelling Books, by the following considerations: economy, convenience in the class room, and the abundant exercise in Orthography afforded by the Pacific Coast Readers, which this work is designed to accompany.

DICTATION EXERCISES have been given throughout the book, and these the pupils should be required to write, as read by their teacher; thus affording at the same time an excellent drill in spelling, definitions, composition, and penmanship.

In Parts II and III these exercises are also specially designed to give the pupil valuable information, in marked contrast to the strained, and often inelegant, sentences found as Dictation Exercises in other books.

Another peculiar feature is the use of *script*. It is certainly a discouraging task to undertake to master the forms of all our English words by the aid of the memory alone. Rules, reason, or analogy, will do but little for us in our irregular language. We must have, also, the aid of the eye. To this end it is desirable that the word be presented to the eye in the same shape in which our knowledge is to be tested, and applied, for we rarely have occasion to spell otherwise than in writing.

The contents of the book will be found unusually full and systematic, including whatever legitimately belongs to the subject of Orthography.

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# THE ALPHABET.

---



C

C



c

c

Crab.

*Crab.*

D

D



d

d

Ducks.

*Ducks.*

E

E



e

e

Eagles.

*Eagles.*

F

*F*



f

*f*

Fox.

*Fox.*

G

*G*



g

*g*

Goat.

*Goat.*

H

*H*



h

*h*

Hen.

*Hen.*

I

*I*

i

*i*

Inn.

*Inn.*

J

*J*

j

*j*

Jay.

*Jay.*

K

*K*

k

*k*

King.

*King.*

L



l

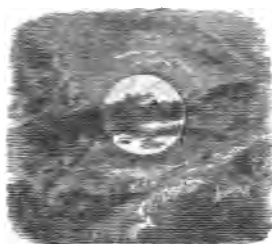
*L*

*l*

Lion.

*Lion.*

M



m

*M*

*m*

Moon.

*Moon.*

N



n

*N*

*n*

Nest.

*Nest.*



O



O

O

o

Owl.

*Owl.*

P



p

P

p

Pigs.

*Pigs.*

Q



q

Q

q

Quill.

*Quill.*

R

r

*R*

*r*



Rabbits.

*Rabbits.*

S

S

*S*

*s*



Swans.

*Swans.*

T

t

*T*

*t*



Tiger.

*Tiger.*

U



u

U

u

Urn.

Urn.

V



V

V

v

Vulture.

Vulture.

W



W

W

w

Wolf.

Wolf.

X



X

*X*

*x*

Ox.

*Ox.*

Y



y

*Y*

*y*

Yoke.

*Yoke.*

Z



Z

*Z*

*z*

Zebra.

*Zebra.*

THE ALPHABET.  

---

a b c d e f g  
h i j k l m n  
o p q r s t u  
v w x y z &

---

A B C D E F  
G H I J K L  
M N O P Q R  
S T U V W X  
Y Z &

# PART FIRST.

---

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

**O**RTHOGRAPHY treats of Letters, and of their formation into Syllables and Words.

### ALPHABET.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET consists of twenty-six letters, divided into vowels and consonants.

Most of the letters represent several sounds each. The same sounds may also be represented by different letters, or combinations of letters.

### VOWELS.

A VOWEL is a letter which has a distinct sound, and may form a syllable by itself.

THE VOWELS are *a, e, i, o, u*, and *w* and *y* when they do not begin a syllable.

A DIPHTHONG is the union of two vowels, as *oi* in *toil*.

### CONSONANTS.

A CONSONANT is a letter which cannot be perfectly uttered except in connection with a vowel. The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*, and *w* and *y* when they begin syllables.

## WORDS.

A WORD is the sign of an idea, and may consist of a letter, or a syllable, or a combination of syllables; as *I, we, ourselves.*

A PRIMITIVE word is one that is not derived from another word; as *man, good.*

A DERIVATIVE word is formed by affixing or prefixing a syllable, or syllables, to a primitive word; as *unmanly, goodness.*

A SIMPLE word is one that cannot be divided without destroying the sense; as *book, command.*

A COMPOUND word is formed by joining together two or more simple words; as *copy-book, ink-stand.*

## SYLLABLES.

A SYLLABLE is a letter, or several letters combined, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice.

A MONOSYLLABLE is a word of one syllable.

A DISSYLLABLE is a word of two syllables.

A TRISYLLABLE is a word of three syllables.

A POLYSYLLABLE is a word of four or more syllables.

The ULTIMATE is the last syllable of a word; as *ly* in *manly.*

The PENULT, or PENULTIMATE, is the last syllable but one of a word; as *ful* in *carefully.*

The ANTEPENULT, or ANTEPENULTIMATE, is the last syllable but two of a word; as *gal* in *gallantry.*

## ORTHOËPY.

○ RTHOËPY treats of the Correct Pronunciation of Words.

Our standard in this work, both in spelling and pronunciation, is the latest revised edition of Webster.

## ACCENT.

ACCENT is a stress of the voice upon one or more syllables of a word. All English words of two or more syllables are accented in pronunciation.

When two syllables of the same word are accented, the more forcible is called the PRIMARY, the less forcible the SECONDARY; as in dec'-la-ra'-tion, the heavier mark indicating the Primary Accent.

## SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

*A* represents seven oral elements or sounds; as heard in ale, add, âir, ârm, âsk, all, what.

*E* represents five sounds; as in ēve, ĕnd, êre, eight, ērmine.

*I* represents four sounds; as in ice, ill, pique, irksome.

*O* represents six sounds; as in ôld, ôdd, ôther, prôve, bosom, ôrder.

*OO* represents two sounds; as in mōon, wōol.

*U* represents five sounds; as in ūse, tŭb, rŭde, bull, ŭrge.

*Y*, when used as a vowel, represents two sounds as in tŷpe, hŷmn.

## SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

*OI* and *OY* represent one sound, as in boil, toy.

*OU* and *OW* represent one sound, as in out, owl.

## SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

*B* represents one sound; as in barn.

*C* represents three sounds; as of *s*, in açid; of *k*, in call; of *z*, in discern.

*D* represents one sound; as in dale.



*F* represents one sound; as in farm; except in *of*, where it has the sound of *v*.

*G* represents two sounds; as in *gone*, *gem*.

*H* represents one sound; as in home.

*J* represents one sound; as in jar.

*K* represents one sound; as in keep.

*L* represents one sound; as in left.

*M* represents one sound; as in make.

*N* represents two sounds; as in nail, *linger*.

*P* represents one sound; as in pay.

*Q* is always followed by *u*, and the two letters, taken together, have the sound of *kw*; as in queen. In words derived from the French, *qu* has the sound of *k*; as in coquette.

*R* represents one sound, as in carol, varying in force according to its position with reference to the vowel.

*S* represents two sounds; as in same, *has*.

*T* represents one sound; as in tone.

*V* represents one sound; as in vane.

*W*, as a consonant, represents one sound; as in wise.

*X* represents three sounds; that of *ks*, as in tax; that of *gz*, as in exist; and that of *z* at the beginning of words, as in Xerxes.

*Y*, as a consonant, represents one sound; as in year.

*Z* represents one sound; as in zone.

#### SOUNDS OF THE DOUBLE LETTERS.

*CH* represents three sounds; that of *tsh*, as in lurch; *sh*, as in machine; *k*, as in chorus.

*GH* represents two sounds; that of *g* hard, as in ghost; that of *f*, as in cough.

*NG* represents one sound; as in sing.

*PH* represents one sound; as in phantom.

*SH* represents one sound; as in shelf.

*TH* represents three sounds; its usual sound, as in thing; soft, as in thine, this; the sound of *t*, as in Thomas.

*WH* represents one sound; as in when.

Nearly all the letters, both vowels and consonants, are sometimes silent.

#### PECULIAR PRONUNCIATION OF FINAL SYLLABLES.

*TIAN*, is pronounced *shan*; as gentian.

*TIAL*, *CIAL*, are pronounced *shall*; as partial, social.

*TIENT*, *CIENT*, are pronounced *shent*; as patient, ancient.

*SCIENCE*, *TIENCE*, are pronounced *shence*; as conscience, patience.

*CEAN*, *CION*, *SION*, *TION*, are pronounced *shun*; as ocean, suspicion, version, nation.

*CEOUS*, *CIOUS*, *SCIOUS*, *TIOUS*, are pronounced *shus*; as cetaceous, gracious, conscious, cautious.

*CRE*, *CHRE*, are pronounced *kur*; as acre, ochre.

QUESTIONS.—Of what does Orthography treat? How many letters are there in the Alphabet? How are they divided? What is a vowel? A consonant? What is the number of each? What is a word? A primitive word? A derivative word? A simple word? A compound word? What is a syllable? A monosyllable? A dissyllable? A trisyllable? A polysyllable? An ultimate? A penult? An antepenult? What is Orthoëpy? Accent? Primary accent? Secondary accent? How many sounds has the vowel A? and give an example of each. E? I? O? U? Y? OO? How many sounds has the consonant B? Give an example of each.

C? D? F? G? H? J? K? L? M? N? P? Q? R? S?  
T? V? W? X? Z? How many sounds has Ch? Gh?  
Ng? Ph? Th? How is *tian* final, pronounced? How  
are *tial* and *cial*, pronounced? *Tient* and *cient*? *Science*  
and *tience*? How *cean*, *cion*, *sion* and *tion*? *Ceous*, *cious*,  
*scious* and *tious*? *Cre* and *chre*?

## KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

### VOWELS.

#### REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

ā long, as in.....āle	ō long, as in....ōld
ă short, as in.....ădd	ö short, as in.....ödd
ĕ short, as in.....ĕnd	ũ short, as in.....ũs
ī long, as in.....īce	ȳ long, as in.....fly
ĭ short, as in.....ĭll	ÿ short, as in.....nÿmph

#### OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

â, as in.....âir	ô, like short u, as in.ôther
ä, <i>Italian</i> , as in.....ärm	o, like long oo, as in.pröve
à, as in.....ask	o, like short oo, as in.bosom
a, <i>broad</i> , as in.....all	ô, like broad a, as in.ôrder
a, like short o, as in..what	oo, long, as in.....mōon
ê, like â, as in.....êre	öo, short, as in.....woöl
e, like long a, as in..eight	u, preceded by r, as in.rude
ē, as in.....ērmine	u, like short oo, as in.bull
ī, like long e, as in..pique	û, as in.....ûrge
ĭ, like ē, as in...ĭrksome	

#### REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi or oy, (unmarked), as in oil, oyster, toy.

Ou or ow, (unmarked), as in out, owl, vowel.

## CONSONANTS.

ç, *soft*, like *s sharp*, as in çede.

e, *hard*, like *k*, as in eall.

ch, (unmarked), as in child.

eh, like *k*, as in echorus.

çh, *soft*, like *sh*, as in çhaise.

ġ, *hard*, as in ġet.

ġ, *soft* like *j*, as in ġem.

s, (unmarked), as in same.

s, *flat* or *vocal*, like *z*, as in hag.

th, *sharp*, (unmarked), as in third.

th, *soft* or *vocal*, as in thither.

ng, (unmarked), as in sing.

n, as in ink.

x, like *gz*, as in example.

ph, like *f*, (unmarked), as in seraph.

qu, like *kw*, (unmarked), as in quantity

wh, like *hw*, (unmarked), as in awhile.

## ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION.

## MONOSYLLABLES.

A monosyllable is a word of one syllable.

NOTE.—In the following Spelling Lessons the *vowel* sounds and *accented syllables* are marked over the columns. When changed underneath, the marks change correspondingly.

## Lesson I.

ām	hō	īf	ōx	hē
an	so	is	of	we
ax	go	in	on	be
aḡ	lo	it	dō	ye
at	no	bȳ	to	me
āh	oh	my	ūp	āy
ha	bo	fy	us	ôr

## Lesson II.

*It is a h c. O so it is. Am  
I to go on so? Ay, go on, as  
I go. So we go. Oh fy, do as  
I do.*

*Is it an ax? It is an ax.*

*Is it my ax? No, no, it is to  
be my ax. An ax by an ox.*

**Lesson III.**

băt	măn	măp	băd	băg
eat	can	rap	lad	fag
hat	fan	tap	sad	lag

**Lesson IV.**

hěn	běg	gēt	běd	hēm
ten	leg	met	fed	gem
men	keg	net	led	sex
den	peg	set	red	vex

**Lesson V.**

bîn	bîd	hît	bîg	dîm
din	did	lit	dig	him
fin	hid	pit	fig	rim
tin	lid	sit	pig	sin

**Lesson VI.**

dög	eöt	böb	töp	eön
fog	dot	eob	fop	don
hog	got	fob	hop	yon
log	not	rob	mop	tön

**Lesson VII.**

tüb	eüt	düg	güm	eüp
eub	nut	hug	hum	sup
hub	hut	mug	rum	pup
rub	but	rug	sum	jut

*A cot is a bed, or a cot is a hut. A man set a net. We can sit by it.*

**Lesson VIII.**

căb	răp	păd	băn	năg
dab	had	dam	ran	sag
gāb	lad	ham	tan	gāg
nab	mad	jam	van	tag
cap	gad	ram	nap	wag

**Lesson IX.**

bēt	pēn	ēgg	wēd	rib
let	den	ell	web	fib
jet	ken	yet	neb	fix
pet	wen	yes	ebb	mix
wet	beg	elm	elk	six

**Lesson X.**

kīd	wīn	dīp	tīp	fīt
kin	gīg	hip	rip	nit
gin	jig	nip	ink	wit
pin	rig	lip	ill	sill
inn	wig	sip	bit	will

**Lesson XI.**

hōt	sōt	rōd	tōp	būr
jot	box	sod	job	eur
lot	fox	nod	mob	fur
pot	hod	lop	sob	pur

**Lesson XII.**

bŭg	dŭn	sŭn	bŭd	wăx
jug	fun	tun	eud	fat
lug	gun	tut	mud	mat
mug	nun	rut	lăx	pat
tug	run	nut	tax	rat

*It is a tin can. We can go on. To lop off is to cut off. A sad lad is a bad lad. To rap is to hit. A fib is a lie. A cur is a dog. The cat can pur.*

**Lesson XIII.**

răg	cat	ănt	wăll	măr
hag	vat	ask	fall	tar
sag	sat	asp	call	bar
tag	gap	aft	caw	art
fag	hap	was	war	are

**Lesson XIV.**

băy	jăy	răy	ăce	ăid
day	lay	say	ăge	păr
fay	may	way	ape	ăir
gay	nay	ail	ate	wăx
hay	pay	ale	aim	Ann



## Lesson XV.

shē	thē	ēow	bōg	ōwe
see	lea	how	cog	own
fee	pea	bow	log	ore
lee	sea	now	dog	old
bee	key	mow	nog	ope

## Lesson XVI.

erȳ	wrȳ	thȳ	eȳe	tie
dry	shy	why	bye	vie
fry	sly	rye	buy	die
pry	spy	dye	guy	lie
try	sty	lye	nye	pie

## Lesson XVII.

boy	dew	pew	eōō	sūe
eoy	few	yew	too	eue
hoy	hew	yōu	moo	due
joy	mew	who	loo	hue
toy	new	two	woo	rue

My son, see, the sun is up.  
 A top is a toy. A lad is a  
 boy. We can see far out on the  
 sea. He, too, may go to the two  
 men. All men die. Use the  
 red dye.

## Lesson XVIII.

gall	raw	all	äre	cõt
daw	saw	awl	ear	dot
haw	paw	mall	far	got
law	taw	wad	arm	not
maw	awe	wan	gar	lot

## Lesson XIX.

lōw	oat	hōe	öff	gün
tow	row	roe	oft	tòn
sow	fro	toe	ôrb	won
bow	doe	ode	nor	one
mow	foe	pro	for	son

*The dew is on the hay. The  
 pay is due. Ere he can go, let  
 him get the air. Sow the rye.  
 Do you say so? Let the bee go.  
 It may be ill. Ho! it is a hoe  
 for the man to use. Lo! the boy  
 is on the low nag. It is a fir  
 log. The fur of the fox. We  
 row on the bay. The men are*

*in a row. The boy can bow.  
The bow is on the ox. Men  
mow hay and put it in the mow.*

*The man can sit in the inn.  
Oh! do you owe him? Hey!  
it is fun to be on the hay. All  
men can not use the awl. It  
is a yew log for you.*

**Lesson XX.**

brāy	elāy	bāle	sāle	māke
dray	flay	dale	vale	rake
fray	play	gale	babe	sake
gray	slay	hale	bake	take
pray	stay	male	cake	wake
tray	sway	pale	lake	vase

**Lesson XXI.**

beet	reed	heel	seek	seen
deed	seed	keel	week	ween
feed	weed	peel	reel	deep
heed	beef	peek	deem	peep
meed	reef	meek	seem	weep
need	deer	reek	teem	keep

## Lesson XXII.

nīne	mīne	kite	fire	liçe
pine	sine	mite	hire	diçe
dine	vine	rite	mire	miçe
fine	wine	site	wire	niçe
line	bite	sign	sire	riçe
kine	çite	high	tire	viçe

## Lesson XXIII.

rōll	hōle	eōde	mōpe	pōne
poll	mole	lode	rope	bowl
boll	pole	mode	bone	jowl
toll	sole	rode	eone	soul
dole	tole	hope	hone	soap
bole	bode	lope	lone	sore

## Lesson XXIV.

eūte	lūke	mūse	hūng	elüb
lute	hūge	mule	rung	chub
mute	dupe	rule	sung	must
eube	tune	spūn	drub	hump
tube	fume	stun	grub	lump
duke	fuçe	shun	stub	pump

*A fray is a row. A mule  
can bray. A hale boy can  
play all day. Wake ere the sun  
is in the vale.*

**Lesson XXV.**

dāce	fāde	rāge	māne	dāme
face	lade	sage	pane	fame
maçe	made	wage	sane	game
laçe	wade	bane	wane	lame
paçe	eage	eane	vane	name
raçe	page	Dane	eame	same

**Lesson XXVI.**

beer	bees	meet	lēak	dēal
deer	fees	bēad	peak	heal
leer	lees	lead	beak	meal
peer	sees	mead	reak	neal
seer	beet	read	weak	peal
veer	feet	leaf	beal	reap

**Lesson XXVII.**

bīde	fīfe	pīle	sīze	tīme
hīde	līfe	tīle	dīve	pīpe
rīde	rīfe	vīle	rīve	rīpe
sīde	wīfe	wīle	dīme	tīpe
tīde	bīle	rīse	līme	wīpe
wīde	fīle	wīse	rīme	dīke

**Lesson XXVIII.**

blōt	elōg	lōng	chōp	dōff
elot	flog	gong	prop	loft
plot	frog	song	drop	soft
shot	loss	bond	erop	moth
spot	moss	fond	loll	mock
trot	toss	pond	doll	dock

**Lesson XXIX.**

dēar	sēar	thee	nēat	zēal
fear	year	flee	feat	beam
gear	flea	glee	seal	ream
hear	plea	bēat	teal	seam
near	free	heat	veal	team
tear	tree	meat	weal	heap

*We meet to dine on the wild  
meat. The sore will heal on his  
lame heel. Our home is dear.  
See the tame deer.*

**Lesson XXX.**

cāpe	cāse	rāve	gāte	sāte
rape	cave	save	hate	gaze
nape	gave	wave	late	haze
tape	lave	bate	mate	maze
tame	nave	date	pate	raze
base	pave	fate	rate	rays

**Lesson XXXI.**

bēnd	sēnd	fēll	bēst	wēst
fend	tend	sell	jest	zest
lend	vend	well	lest	test
mend	wend	yell	nest	dent
pend	bell	less	pest	bent
rend	dell	mess	vest	lent

## Lesson XXXII.

bill	mill	hiss	rift	wilt
fill	pill	kiss	sift	milk
gill	rill	miss	gilt	silk
gill	sill	this	hilt	kink
hill	till	fish	milt	link
kill	will	lift	tilt	mink

## Lesson XXXIII.

bōat	rōam	dōor	erōw	snōw
goat	oath	eoax	flow	know
goal	both	hoax	grow	mown
coal	loaf	soak	glow	torn
foam	home	show	slow	sown
loam	dome	blow	stow	moan

*The gill of a fish. A gill of milk. The reed is high. We read this page. He may be weak for a week, or more.*

## Lesson XXXIV.

bail	pail	laid	gain	wain
fail	rail	maid	lain	waif
hail	sail	paid	main	days
jail	tail	raid	pain	bays
mail	vail	Cain	rain	says
nail	wail	fain	vain	ways

**Lesson XXXV.**

gläd	släb	fläg	jämb	länk
elad	seab	slag	lamb	rank
brad	fact	tag	lamp	sank
shad	tact	snag	damp	band
drab	lack	swag	bank	hand
erab	drag	erag	dank	have

**Lesson XXXVI.**

pënt	dëlf	thën	wëpt	wëld
rent	pelf	wren	kept	left
sent	self	ġlen	sect	head
tent	helm	melt	text	dead
vent	yelk	pelt	desk	read
went	when	welt	held	shed

**Lesson XXXVII.**

eläm	bäng	snäp	släp	pânt
dram	fang	chap	dash	raft
eram	ġang	trap	ġash	bask
elan	pang	wrap	hash	cask
plan	rang	elap	lash	hasp
tank	sang	flap	bade	bath

**Lesson XXXVIII.**

kīng	flīt	hīnt	pīck	fish
ring	twit	lint	rick	wish
sing	writ	mint	sick	wisp
wing	whit	limb	tick	fist
inch	quit	kick	wick	list
grit	dint	lick	with	mist



## Lesson XXXIX.

nōte	eōve	pōst	gōre	dōze
eote	hove	port	lore	hoſe
dote	rove	pork	more	noſe
mote	wove	bolt	pore	roſe
rote	host	colt	sore	tone
vote	most	dolt	soar	zonē

*The seam of his coat does not seem worn. He did a feat. The pole is ten feet high. A bale of hay. Bail him out of jail. Do not jam your hand on the jamb.*

## DISSYLLABLES.

A Dissyllable is a word of two syllables.

NOTE.—See that the words are correctly divided into syllables.

## Lesson XL.

lā'dy	bā'by	sā'go	tā'per
sha-dy	ra-çy	ha-lo	pa-per
gra-vy	ha-zy	bak-er	fa-vor
wav-y	la-zy	mak-er	la-bor
na-vy	ma-zy	wa-fer	va-por

**Lesson XLI.**

ěv'er	rěv'el	rěn'der	měd'al
sev-er	let-ter	ġen-der	mel-on
elev-er	bet-ter	fen-nel	er-ror
bev-el	fes-ter	den-tal	ter-ror
lev-el	ten-der	met-al	er-rand

**Lesson XLII.**

tī'ny	tri'al	wil'y	si'lent
brin-y	ri-val	slȳ-ly	fi-nite
slim-y	fi-nal	dry-ly	mi-șer
bri-dle	spi-nal	spi-ġy	ġi-der
Bi-ble	spi-ral	shy-ly	fi-ber
di-al	vi-tal	shin-y	fif-er

**Lesson XLIII.**

hō'ly	tō'tal	tō'per	ō'ver
sto-ry	vo-eal	to-ken	jok-er
ston-y	lo-eal	bro-ken	pok-er
o-ral	eho-ral	po-em	post-er
o-val	vot-er	bro-ker	bold-ness
o-pal	so-ber	drov-er	eold-ness

**Lesson XLIV.**

hū'mid	dū'eal	eū-bit	mū'ģic
lu-ġid	lu-nar	du-ty	stu-dent
lu-rid	pu-ny	flu-id	stu-por
tu-mid	blu-ish	fu-el	ġu-ry
stu-pid	flu-ent	fu-ry	suit-or
Cu-pid	bu-ģle	fu-ģion	du-ly

## Lesson XLV.

röb'ber	off'ten	möck'er	höv'el
job-ber	eof-fer	lock-er	nov-el
eom-ic	eol-ic	dock-et	hol-ly
eon-ie	eof-fin	rock-et	on-sët
ehron-ic	eof-fee	pock-et	son-net
bon-net	eob-ble	sock-et	top-ie

*Mist in the air will make it hazy. Dry fuel will make a hot fire. It is our duty to do the best we can. A hovel is a hut or a shed. A robber robs on the high way. Comic means funny. Put the poker on the hearth.*

## Lesson XLVI.

fä'tal	rän'ger	vāin'ly	hās'ten
na-val	dan-ger	sail-or	chas-ten
la-bel	gain-ful	trai-tor	va-ry
an-gel	pain-ful	may-or	dai-ry
wa-ger	rain-y	wak-en	dai-sy
trad-er	dain-ty	cray-on	wa-ry

**Lesson XLVII.**

mēr'ry	rēad'y	pēn'ny	sēe'ond
ber-ry	dead-ly	plen-ty	ten-et
bel-fry	tep-id	pet-ty	ten-ant
gen-try	fet-id	jet-ty	hec-tor
twen-ty	sev-en	ven-om	rec-tor
emp-ty	sex-ton	sel-dôm	dex-ter

**Lesson XLVIII.**

li'ar	li'on	i'dol	pi'rate
bri-er	sçi-on	i-dle	eli-māte
eri-er	si-ren	i-dler	cli-max
driv-er	spi-der	i-gy	eri-sis
div-er	tri-fler	fi-at	shy-ness
sti-fle	i-vy	fi-nis	spry-ness

**Lesson XLIX.**

fröl'ie	elög'et	eom'mā	eön'düet
eol-lar	blos-som	eom-mon	eon-sul
sol-açe	eop-y	eon-erēte	eob-wēb
vol-ley	doe-tor	eom-pend	fore-head
pol-ish	bot-tle	eom-rāde	for-est
prom-ise	vom-it	eon-eôrd	gos-pel

*A pirate is a robber on the high seas. A ranger in the West is a rover. The sexton*

*rings the bell in the belfry. The doctor gave the consul some cider in a bottle. It is unwise to be idle.*

**Lesson L.**

fa'ble	lā'tent	late'ly	Ā'pril
ga-ble	pay-ment	safe-ly	a-corn
ta-ble	rai-ment	play-ful	pa-tron
la-vā	safe-ty	way-ward	pa-thos
ra-zor	pas-try	sa-cred	cha-os
va-por	gra-vy	a-gent	ease-ment

**Lesson LI.**

māt'tēr	ād'der	bād'ness	bāt'tle
pat-ter	mad-der	sad-ness	eat-tle
hat-ter	rag-ged	glad-ness	rav-el
lat-ter	ar-rant	mad-ness	pan-el
bal-lad	gal-lant	plat-ter	flan-nel
sal-ad	man-ful	flat-ter	man-tel

**Lesson LII.**

fēnd'er	nēt'tle	fēr'ry	mēs'sāge
tend-er	ket-tle	ver-y	mess-māte
des-pot	nest'le	heav-y	rel-ie
fet-löck	peb-ble	chem-ist	rel-ict
ep-oeh	set-tle	cher-ub	neth-er
gen-tle	tem-ple	meth-od	ledg-er

**Lesson LIII.**

vīc-ar	çin'der	writ'ten	çiv'il
pil-lar	din-ner	nim-ble	çiv-ie
bil-let	in-ner	brin-dle	rig-id
fil-let	lin-en	sin-gle	frig-id
mil-let	mit-ten	sim-ple	viv-id
bit-ter	kit-ten	lit-tle	tim-id

*Go over the river on the ferry boat. Badness and sadness are often the same. He is wayward who will have his own way.*

**Lesson LIV.**

tīn'der	mīll'er	bīg'ness	gīd'dy
tīn-ner	riv-er	fit-ness	çit-y
wīn-ner	liv-er	īll-ness	lil-y.
vīg-or	gīv-er	wind-lass	silk-y
viç-or	sliv-er	sick-ness	īnk-y
sil-ver	fish-er	pin-çers	fit-ly

**Lesson LV.**

bē'ing	lē'gal	ē'ra	gē'nus
see-ing	deep-er	e-vil	re-bus
flee-ing	ve-nal	stee-ple	se-roūs
re-al	fe-ver	peo-ple	se-cant
re-gal	çe-dar	sea-son	se-cret
pe-nal	tre-mor	rea-son	se-quel

**Lesson LVI.**The sound of *ä*, as in *ät*.

äm'ble	shät'ter	äp'ple	shäl'löt
ram-ble	seat-ter	grap-ple	shal-lop
gäb-ble	an- <u>g</u> le	hand-le	pad-löck
bab-ble	tan- <u>g</u> le	man-tle	had-dock
flat-ter	jan- <u>g</u> le	pad-dle	mat-tock

**Lesson LVII.**The sound of *i*, as in *fin*.

wil'low	big'ot	sing'er	in'land
bil-low	spig-ot	sin-ner	in-ward
win-döw	in- <u>g</u> ot	sis-ter	in-most
wis-döm	bib-ber	sit-ter	in-sült
pig-eon	bid-der	slip-per	in-step

*A shallop is a boat with two masts. A hammock is a kind of hanging bed. The willow grows near the lake.*

*A nag will amble or pace. The pigeon will stay by his cot.*

*Carrots grow in the garden.*

**Lesson LVIII.**

The sound of ä, as in ät.

äm'ber	häm'mer	flät'ly	pär'rot
stam-mer	mam-moth	plan-et	ran-dôm
ban-ner	bad-ly	gas-trie	van-ish
man-ner	sad-ly	fran-tie	fam-ish
ban-ter	man-ly	pan-ic	lav-ish

**Lesson LIX.**

The sound of ä, as in ät.

cän'dy	cän'vas	häv'oe	gläd'ly
bran-dy	pan-ther	gal-lop	mad-ly
shan-ty	pan-cake	rab-bit	fan-çy
seant-y	val-ley	ear-rot	am-bush
pan-try	val-or	fal-low	hab-it

**Lesson LX.**

The sound of ö, as in nôte.

põ'ny	före'möst	pös'tern	möp'ish
ero-ny	fro-ward	post-märk	molt-en
sto-ry	lone-söme	tro-phy	port-ly
roç-y	fore-man	poul-try	cold-ly
o-çier	post-man	sole-ly	bold-ly

**Lesson LXI.**

The sound of i, as in fin.

bit'tern	in'flux	sîn'ful	çyn'ie
çis-tern	in-sült	will-ful	mys-tie
piç-my	wind-mill	tin-sel	myth-ie
chim-ney	dis-taff	stin-çy	rîng-let
in-dex	dis-côrd	wit-ty	pil-grim



*The lark will carol at the dawn of day. The pilgrim gave a shilling to the boatman. The index will cite you to the page.*

**Lesson LXII.**

The sound of ā, as in āpe.

at-tain'	a-vail'	en-gāge'	be-lāy'
de-tain	a-wait	en-rage	de-lay
re-shape	a-base	in-sane	col-late
re-paid	de-base	ur-bane	se-date
pre-vail	de-face	pro-fane	be-late

**Lesson LXIII.**

The sound of ē, as in mēte.

a-greed'	be-liēf'	com-pēte'	un-clēan'
in-deed	re-lief	con-çeit	de-mean
ex-çeed	es-teem	de-çeit	de-feat
a-gree	re-deem	ap-peal	re-peat
de-gree	can-teen	re-peal	re-veāl

**Lesson LXIV.**

The sound of ī, as in defile.

de-fy'	ad-viçe'	com-bine'	de-file'
de-ny	de-viçe	con-fine	re-vile
a-live	un-kind	a-like	com-pile
ar-rive	un-bind	be-like	a-side
in-çite	be-hind	dis-like	a-bide

**Lesson LXV.**The sound of *i*, as in fill.

a-kin'	ful-fill'	pre-dict'	con-sist'
be-gin	in-still	per-mit	in-sist
dis-miss	be-dim	sub-mit	as-sist
re-miss	cōm-mit	ad-mit	ad-mix
a-miss	ad-dict	af-flict	af-fix
a-mid	con-vict	en-rich	com-mix

*We cannot foresee all that may come to pass. Urbane means civil, sedate, kind. Dis-miss your fears; nothing will go amiss. Esteem kind advice. Reveal his deceit. Deny not a kind act to any one.*

**Lesson LXVI.**The sound of *ō*, as in gō.

de-nōte'	fōre-bōde'	jo-eose'	fōre-gō'
de-vote	dis-robe	mo-rose	be-low
āl-cove	pro-voke	be-hold	im-port
a-roge	re-voke	un-fold	re-port
a-bode	con-dole	un-yoke	com-pose
com-mode	con-sole	un-told	ex-pose

**Lesson LXVII.**The sound of *ö*, as in *nöt*.

a-löng'	un-löck'	æ-cöst'	al-löt'
be-long	be-mock	a-dopt	be-sot
pro-long	a-loft	a-non	un-shot
be-yond	a-cross	up-on	be-got
un-shod	em-boss	un-stop	for-got

**Lesson LXVIII.**The sound of *oi*, as in *coil*, and *oy*, as in *boy*.

al-löy'	rē-böil'	joint'ing	a-droit'
an-noy	re-eoil	point-ing	re-eoil
de-eoy	em-broil	cloy-ing	ex-ploit
em-ploy	ad-join	noi-some	foi'ble
en-joy	en-join	clois-ter	oys-ter

**Lesson LXIX.**The sound of *ū* as in *tūbe*.

al-lūde'	en-sūe'	dis-pūte'	ac-cūse'
de-lude	pūr-sue	im-pute	a-muse
as-sume	di-lute	ex-cuse	re-buke
con-sume	pol-lūte	mis-use	con-duce
pēr-fume	com-pute	re-fuse	in-duce

**Lesson LXX.**The sound of *ū* as in *būt*.

ro-büst'	re-fūd'	cor-rūpt'	būlk'y
un-just	ro-tund	dis-cuss	sulk-y
ad-just	an-nul	dis-gust	crust-y
re-but	a-dult	ab-rupt	dusk-y
re-buff	con-sult	de-duct	husk-y

## Lesson LXXI.

The sound of ä, as in äct.

ea-näl'	de-mänd'	un-wrăp'	era-văt'
ea-bal	a-back	en-act	re-lax
de-eamp	at-tack	ex-act	a-dăpt
en-eamp	at-tach	re-cant	be-gan
dis-band	per-haps	gal-lant	a-bash
de-eant	de-tach	le-vant	un-man

*The jocose are not likely to be morose. They will encamp by the road-side. Allow no one to lead you into a bad act. Employ your time as best you can. Never refuse to listen to kind advice. A red sky may forebode a wet day. The army will disband and go home. The rebuff was still not enough. We import silks of all kinds. Never relax your efforts to do good.*

**Lesson LXXII.**The sound of *u*, as in *rude*.

bru'tish	fruit'ful	ru'by	pe-ruse'
pru-dish	pru-dent	ru-mor	ab-struse
ruth-less	eru-et	tru-ant	seru'ple
bru-tal	dru-id	ru-in	tru-ly
fru-gal	pru-dence	rul-er	prun-ing
ru-ral	prun-er	rude-ly	ae-euse'
eru-el	eruis-ing	erude-ly	sure'ty

**Lesson LXXIII.**The sound of *o*, as in *love*.

ôn'ion	hóv'er	eóm'pass	a-móngst'
ov-en	eov-er	shov-el	a-mong
plov-er	eol-or	eom-ing	a-bove
slov-en	smoth-er	won-der	monk'ey
ton-nage	stom-ach	lov-ing	mon-grel
eov-et	wor-ry	doz-en	moth-er
gov-ern	eom-fort	thor-ough	pom-mel

**Lesson LXXIV.**The sound of *u*, as in *but*.

bûr'dock	eûrl'ing	tûr'key	pûr'ple
burg-lar	eurs-ed	turn-ing	fur-ther
bur-gess	purs-er	tur-bid	de-mur'
eurb-stone	sur-plîce	tur-tle	eon-eur
eur-few	sur-geon	fur-nish	un-eurl
eur-lew	sur-feit	mur-der	u-surp
spurn-er	pur-chase	nurt-ure	nurs'ling

**Lesson LXXV.**

The sound of i, as in lip.

quĭck'ly	kĭtch'en	quĭv'er	thĭnk'ing
thĭck-ly	chĭck-en	shiv'er	tĭnk'er
rich-ly	quĭck-en	fish-ing	whis-per
ġuin-ea	thĭck-en	wish-ing	dis-tribut
stryeh-nĭne	sprĭn-kle	prĭnt-ing	dis-tĭch

**Lesson LXXVI.**

The sound of ō long, as in sō.

lōne'sōme	ō'sĭer	bōat'swain	lōad'ing
whole-sōme	por-trait	load-stone	smoul-der
mourn-fŭl	post-script	bowl-der	bol-ster
bo-rax	pro-file	bow-sprĭt	poul-tĭce
pro-ġrāmme	yeo-man	foe-man	shoul-der

**Lesson LXXVII.**

The sound of ȳ short, as in cȳt.

cȳn'trite	hȳn'est	cȳn'trĭst	pȳr'ridge
cȳn-cȳurse	joc-und	cȳt-tāge	schol-ar
mon-stroŭs	cȳl-leġe	fore-head	trom-bȳne
shock-ing	cȳn-ġress	hogs-head	cȳn-quer
block-hȳad	cȳn-quest	lodġ-er	cȳn-script

**Lesson LXXVIII.**

The sound of ŭ short, as in bŭd.

blŭd'ġeon	dŭmp'ling	bŭġ'ġy	seŭll'ion
dud'ġeon	rough-ly	bum-per	seulp-tor
ġud'ġeon	tough-ly	bun-ġler	sluġ-ġard
dun'ġeon	buek-ram	ful-some	smuġ-ġler
lunch-eon	buek-skĭn	south-ern	snuff-ers

**Lesson LXXIX.**

The sound of a long, as in *lāy*.

a-fraid'	eur-tail'	com-plain'	en-chain'
up-braid	re-main	ex-plain	ar-raign
as-sail	de-claim	dis-dain	cam-paign
out-sail	re-claim	or-dain	cham-paign
re-tail	ex-claim	con-tain	com-plaint
de-tail	pro-claim	ob-tain	re-straint

**Lesson LXXX.**

The sound of a long, as in *lāy*, continued.

ap-prāise'	em-brāce'	ar-rānge'	way-lāy'
dis-praise	gri-māce	de-rānge	pre-pay
e-raise	un-safe	es-trānge	re-pay
in-case	vouch-safe	ex-change	con-vey
dis-grāce	cru-sade	de-fame	sur-vey
dis-plāce	dis-suade	in-flame	o-bey
mis-plāce	per-suade	in-lay	a-bāte

*They grow bolder. A bowl-der is a roundish stone. A seer is a prophet. The sere and yellow leaf of autumn. Seal the letter. Ceil the room. Circus riders perform some bold feats. The peel*

of an apple. A peal of thunder.  
 The Indian tried to steal the  
 steel trap. A belle is a fine  
 young lady. Ring the bell.  
 Dost thou know that thou art  
 dust? Cell, a small room. Sell  
 the goods. Wrest, to take away.  
 Rest, repose. There were two  
 men who lost their way. The  
 beech tree grows near the lake.  
 They rode along the beach.

### Lesson LXXXI.

The sound of ā long, as in lāy, continued.

de-bāte'	block-āde'	mis-tāke'	be-trāy'
ere-ate	de-grade	par-take	dis-play
se-date	pa-rade	a-wake	a-stray
re-late	in-hale	a-way	in-veigh
trans-late	re-gāle	dis-may	in-flāte
ār-eade	for-sake	af-fray	mis-state



**Lesson LXXXII.**

The sound of *ă* short, as in *lăch*.

un-lăch'	ex-pănse'	băl'ance	stăt'ue
dis-patch	ro-mançe	gal-lop	stat-ure
de-camp	ex-tract	gram-mar	jack-et
de-cant	sub-tract	tran-script	jave-lin
re-fract	con-tract	sand-wich	trag-ic
at-tack	at-tract	dan-druff	gas-trie

**Lesson LXXXIII.**

The sound of *î*, as in *marîne*, and of *ē*, as in *be-seem*.

fa-tigue'	ton-tîne	gen-teel	trust-ēe'
in-trigue	ma-rine	un-seal	set-tee
ob-lique	ma-chine	be-seem	gran-dee
an-tique	ea-prîce	ex-treme	grant-ee
u-nique	po-liçe	con-vene	de-gree
pe-lisse	va-lise	su-preme	fu-see

**Lesson LXXXIV.**

The sound of *ē*, as in *tēa*.

com-plēte'	be-liēve'	dis-ēase'	de-çease'
ath-lete	re-lieve	un-sheathe	de-creass
de-plete	a-chieve	im-peach	in-crease
re-plete	ağ-ğrieve	be-speak	re-lease
re-çept	re-prieve	con-geal	be-neath
se-crete	re-trieve	un-seal	be-queath

*Unsheathe your sword. Water  
congeals on a very cold day.*

*Stature means size; statue, an image; statute, a law. Grammar teaches us how to speak and write. He took a receipt for his money. He felt aggrieved at the attack made upon him.*

#### Lesson LXXXV.

The sound of *ě*, as in *mět*.

be-hěad'	be-hěld'	eon-těnd'	re-trěnch'
in-stead	up-held	de-scend	a-venge
her-self	ā-mend	im-pend	re-venge
him-self	as-çend	in-tend	a-fresh
bur-lesque	at-tend	of-fend	re-fresh
gro-tesque	be-friend	in-trench	com-pel

#### Lesson LXXXVI.

The sound of *ě*, as in *mět*, continued.

eon-děmn'	ex-çěl'	ex-ěmpt'	im-měnsē'
eon-temn	ex-pel	eon-tempt	in-tense
ā-men	fōre-tell	com-mence	con-tent
di-vest	ho-tel	of-fence	pre-tend
de-test	pro-pel	eon-dense	as-sent
a-mends	re-pel	ex-pense	eon-sent

**Lesson LXXXVII.**

The sound of ĕ, as in mĕt, continued.

ac-ĉept'	e-lĕct'	ar-rĕst'	re-quĕst'
ex-ĉept	e-rect	at-test	suĝ-ĝest
a-dept	ex-pect	be-hest	ad-dress
ef-feet	neg-lect	be-quest	ag-ĝress
con-nect	re-spect	con-test	ea-ress
cor-rect	sub-ject	mo-lest	con-fess

**Lesson LXXXVIII.**

The sound of ĭ long, as in file.

con-fide'	re-ŝide'	com-pile'	as-sign'
de-ĉide	de-ŝcribe	de-file	be-nign.
a-stride	pre-ŝcribe	re-vile	de-sign
di-vide	sub-ŝcribe	sub-lime	con-dign
pre-ŝide	q-blige	be-times	con-sign
pro-vide	be-ĝuile	a-lign	ma-lign

**Lesson LXXXIX.**

The sound of ĭ long, as in file, continued.

ea-nine'	ad-mĭre'	af-fright'	in-dite'
com-bine	ac-quire	a-light	in-vite
con-fine	de-ŝire	a-right	po-lite
en-shrine	en-quire	be-night	re-quite
en-twine	en-tiĉe	de-light	re-ĉite
a-while	con-ciŝe	ig-nite	con-trive

*A concise statement of facts.  
He made amends for his error.*

*Try to acquire a pleasant address.  
 An immense hotel. Rains re=  
 fresh the earth. When sinners  
 entice thee, consent thou not.  
 Perform the task assigned you.  
 Indite a polite note.*

**Lesson XC.**

The sound of *i* long, as in *file*, continued.

de-prive'	Ju-lŷ'	sur-prize'	di-vine'
de-ri-ve	sup-ply	dis-guise	in-cline
sur-vive	re-mind	ap-prize	de-mise
al-lŷ	a-rise	as-size	de-gire
a-wry	chas-tise	pro-scribe	pre-mise
be-lie	com-prize	tran-scribe	de-spise

**Lesson XCI.**

The sound of *i* short, as in *pīn*.

un-pīn'	com-mīt'	a-bŷss'	e-mīt'
with-in	in-fringe	a-miss	re-fit
ab-scind	dis-tinet	a-midst	sub-mit
re-scind	ex-tinct	ex-ist	com-mix
in-flict	re-print	en-list	trans-fix
con-flict	el-lipse	ae-quit	be-twixt
con-strict	e-elipse	be-fit	trans-mit

**Lesson XCII.**

The sound of *ō* long, as in *rōde*.

e-rōde'	en-rōll'	be-fōre'	ap-prōach'
ex-plode	pa-role	de-plore	re-proach
a-board	pa-trol	ig-nore	en-eroach
en-robe	fore-show	im-plore	al-though
un-robe	a-dore	pro-mote	eor-rode
ea-jole	a-bode	re-mote	pro-rogue
eon-trol	a-shore	af-ford	eon-voke

**Lesson XCIII.**

The sound of *ō* long, as in *nōte*.

a-lōne'	fore-knōw'	en-fōrce'	de-pōse'
a-tone	un-known	di-vorçe	dis-poße
be-moan	post-pone	re-sourçe	dis-elōse
Co-logne	en-throne	re-course	im-pose
a-go	de-throne	trans-port	in-elōse
be-stow	dis-own	ex-port	pro-poße
be-low	en-gross	com-port	re-poße

*To ignore is to refuse to take notice of. Never infringe upon the rights of others. Cologne is a city in Germany. Have you ever seen an eclipse of the sun or moon?*

**Lesson XCIV.**

The sound of oy and oi, as in boy, boil, and of ou, as in found.

de- <i>ploy'</i>	con- <i>join'</i>	con- <i>found'</i>	as- <i>tound'</i>
de- <i>stroy</i>	dis- <i>join</i>	ex- <i>pound</i>	a- <i>mount</i>
en- <i>voy</i>	mis- <i>join</i>	pro- <i>pound</i>	sur- <i>mount</i>
de- <i>spoil</i>	ap- <i>point</i>	grey- <i>hound</i>	a- <i>bout</i>
em- <i>broil</i>	con- <i>joint</i>	an- <i>nounce</i>	re- <i>doubt</i>
un- <i>coil</i>	de- <i>void</i>	de- <i>nounce</i>	a- <i>rouse</i>
sub- <i>soil</i>	a- <i>void</i>	im- <i>pound</i>	a- <i>round</i>

**Lesson XCV.**

The sound of ū, as in lūte, and of ew, as in new.

re- <i>dūce'</i>	en- <i>dūe'</i>	ex- <i>hūme'</i>	dif- <i>fūse'</i>
tra- <i>duce</i>	im- <i>bue</i>	com- <i>mune</i>	con- <i>fuse</i>
be- <i>dew</i>	sub- <i>due</i>	im- <i>pugn</i>	a- <i>cute</i>
a- <i>new</i>	im- <i>mure</i>	im- <i>pute</i>	com- <i>mute</i>
a- <i>dieu</i>	con- <i>clude</i>	con- <i>fute</i>	mi- <i>nute</i>
re- <i>view</i>	re- <i>buke</i>	re- <i>fute</i>	ob- <i>scure</i>
re- <i>new</i>	ärch- <i>duke</i>	a- <i>buse</i>	ma- <i>ture</i>

**Lesson XCVI.**

The sound of ô, as in lôve, and of ŭ, as in bŭt.

lôve' <i>ly</i>	be- <i>côme'</i>	ro- <i>bŭst'</i>	in- <i>dŭct'</i>
come- <i>ly</i>	be- <i>nŭmb</i>	ab- <i>rupt</i>	in- <i>struct</i>
a- <i>bove</i>	sue- <i>cumb</i>	a- <i>mông</i>	con- <i>struct</i>
ef- <i>fŭlge</i>	ex- <i>ult</i>	ad- <i>jŭdge</i>	in- <i>erust</i>
in- <i>dulge</i>	re- <i>sult</i>	be- <i>grudge</i>	dis- <i>trust</i>
di- <i>vulge</i>	an- <i>nul</i>	mis- <i>judge</i>	mis- <i>trust</i>
ex- <i>punge</i>	a- <i>môngst</i>	fore- <i>judge</i>	ef- <i>flux</i>

**Lesson XCVII**

The sound of ow and ou, as in now, thou.

down'right	mouth'ful	pro-nounce'	re-dound'
chow-der	boun-çing	ca-rouse	re-sound
crowd-ed	bound-ing	es-pouse	sur-round
thou-sand	mount-ing	with-out	re-nounce
boun-ty	floun-der	ac-count	re-nown
fowl-er	flow-er	dis-count	pro-found
found-er	proud-ly	a-bound	a-loud

**Lesson XCVIII.**

The sound of ow and ou, as in now, thou, continued.

coun'cil	coun'ty	row'el	vouch'er
coun-sel	doubt-er	row-dy	trow-sers
coun-ter	doubt-ful	show-er	seoun-drel
count-less	doubt-less	tow-er	plow-share
eloud-y	down-ward	tow-el	owl-et
eloud-less	pow-der	trow-el	found-ling
elown-ish	pow-er	vow-el	foul-ly

*Take counsel from a member  
of the council. The lynx broke  
the links of the trapper's chain.  
See the rose blooming by the  
fence rows. The sloe grows wild.*

*They travel slowly. The tale  
was told. The bell was tolled.  
Let him renounce his evil ways.  
A throe of anguish. Boys  
throw stones. Eagles soar. His  
hand is sore.*

**Lesson XCIX.**

The sound of ē, as in hērb, and of i, as in bīrd.

stīr'rup	sub-mēрге'	ēon-çērн'	e-mēрге'
vir-gin	ob-serve	re-verse	pērч'ing
çir-cle	de-fer	ēon-verse	learn-ing
skir-mish	dī-vert	a-merçe	search-ing
firm-ly	re-vert	as-perse	earth-ly
thirst-ing	in-fer	co-erçe	ser-mon
skirt-ing	pre-fer	di-verge	irk-some

**Lesson C.**

The sound of ä, as in fär.

är'bor	pär-ly	chärm'ing	stär'ry
ar-mor	mar-tyr	farm-er	star-bōard
par-lor	tar-tar	starv-ing	char-ger
art-ful	mar-ble	earv-ing	char-ter
arch-er	mar-vel	far-ther	harp-er
bar-ber	par-çel	far-thest	part-nēr



**Lesson CI.**

The sound of ä, as in fär, continued.

mär'ten	vär'let	cär'tridge	läun'dry
mar-tin	gar-net	par-tridge	laun-dress
daunt-ed	art-ist	char-eōal	laugh-ter
haunt-ed	mar-gin	star-fish	heark-en
daunt-less	var-nish	pars-nip	saun-ter
heart-less	har-ness	ar-chive	large-ly
hear-ty	dark-ness	jaun-dice	harts-hörn

*The marten is a kind of weasel.  
 The martin is a kind of swallow.  
 The cat laps milk. Who notes  
 the lapse of time? A bowsprit  
 is a large spar that projects over  
 the stem of a ship.*

**Lesson CII.**

The sound of a, as in war.

al'der	war'like	baw'ble	au'tumn
al-tar	ward-er	law-yer	au-e-tion
al-ter	war-bler	saw-yer	awn-ing
al-mōst	war-fāre	draw-er	sau-ger
al-ways	ward-rōbe	haw-thorn	sau-ry
al-so	aw-ful	au-thor	pau-per
cal-dron	law-ful	Au-güst	plaud-it

**Lesson CIII.**The sound of *a*, as in *war*, continued.

fault'y	cause'wāy	mawk'ish	with-draw'
gāud-y	fau-çet	taw-ny	ba-salt
au-burn	sau-sage	talk-er	de-fault
maud-lin	daugh-ter	ealk-er	with-al
naugh-ty	vault-er	bal-drie	be-fall
haugh-ty	taw-dry	swarth-y	ex-alt
cau-cus	awk-ward	walk-er	fore-saw

**Lesson CIV.**The sound of *ô*, as in *fôr*.

fôr'ty	eôr'net	ôrb'it	eôr'sâir
for-lôrn'	eor-set	hor-net	mor-tar
thorn'y	eorse-let	seorn-ful	tor-por
storm-y	for-çeps	horn-pipe	fort-ûne
north-ern	vor-tex	fort-night	morn-ing
eord-age	for-tress	horse-man	mor-sel
mor-al	eor-niçe	horse-back	bor-der

*A maudlin drunkard. His daughter has auburn hair. The boat was drawn into the vortex of the whirlpool. The hornpipe is used by the Scotch people.*

*The chill northern blast blew  
over the plain. The blacksmith  
is swarthy. A party caucus.  
A thorny path. Never wear  
gaudy clothing. The barrel  
has a faucet.*

**Lesson CV.**

The sound of â, as in bâre.

bâre'ly	pâr'ent	prây'er	de-clâre'
rare-ly	dar-ing	bear-er	com-pare
fair-ly	ġair-ish	pear-tree	in-snare
fair-y	fair-ness	af-fâir'	de-spair
hair-y	stair-câse	be-ware	for-bear
care-ful	ware-house	re-pair	for-swear
care-less	shar-er	pre-pare	mo-hair

**Lesson CVI.**

The sound of â, as in clâss.

clâss'mâte	mâss'ive	nâs'ty	raft'er
crafts-man	pas-sive	last-ing	drafts-man
fast-ness	pas-time	ġhast-ly	rafts-man
fast-en	pass-pôrt	branch-es	mas-tiff
vast-ly	pass-word	ask-ing	pas-tor
last-ly	brass-y	fast-ing	past-ûre
glass-y	grass-y	craft-y	mas-ter

**Lesson CVII.**The sound of *a*, as in *watch*.

swal'low	quad'rate	watch'man	squat'ter
squab-ble	wan-ton	wal-rus	watch-cr
war-rant	wan-der	waf-fle	yacht-ing
watch-ing	squan-der	wad-ding	was-sail
quar-ry	wal-lōw	quad-rant	wash-ing
quar-rel	wal-let	squal-id	Wal-ter
scal-lop	wal-nut	swamp-y	wat-tle

**Lesson CVIII.**The sound of *ō*, as in *mōon*.

bōor'ish	mōon'bēam	sī-mōon'	dra-gōon'
fool-ish	moon-light	bal-loon	rae-eoon
boo-by	moon-shine	har-poon	fes-toon
boot-y	schoon-er	la-goon	bab-oon
gloom-y	soon-er	sa-loon	lam-poon
mood-y	poor-ly	pla-toon	doub-loon

**Lesson CIX.**The sound of *o*, as in *dō*, and *ō*, as in *brōod*.

un-cōuth'	sur-tōut'	move'less	bō'som
out-dō	ea-noe	mov-ing	lō-ser
un-dō	eon-tour	prov-ing	lō-ing
ap-prove	ta-bōo	bōot-jack	smōoth-ly
re-move	bam-boo	dō-ing	groom-ing
be-hōove	re-prove	move-ment	swoon-ing
a-mōur	im-prove	wo-man	brood-ing

## Lesson CX.

The sound of ē, as in hēr, and ī, as in fīr.

ēar'ly	pēr'son	fēr'tile	ġir'eus
pearl-y	fer-vent	fer-vid	sir-loin
earth-ly	mer-chant	serv-ile	squir-rel
earth-y	mer-ġy	serv-ant	firm-ness
earth-en	mer-ġer	ver-bal	birth-place
earth-quāke	eler-ġy	ver-dant	fir-tree
ġer-tain	herb-āġe	ear-nest	skir-mish
per-fect	herds-man	learn-ed	thirst-y

*Tacks hold the carpet. Pay your tax. Her waist is small. Do not waste your time. They will weigh the subject on the way. Meed is reward, but mead is a kind of drink. We need wood in winter. Knead the dough. He has a wicked heart to shoot the poor hart. He told me that he often tolled the bell. They wreak their anger. Their*

hands reek in blood. He stares  
 as he goes up the winding stairs.  
 The fair child's fare was paid by  
 the man. The bold knight ap=  
 peared before night. I ween it  
 is proper to wean the child. A  
 moat is a ditch. A mote is in  
 the eye. The clown one day  
 won applause.

### Lesson CXI.

The sound of öö, as in böök, and of ʏ, as in bʏsh.

böök'eäse	fööt'höld	bʏl'let	bʏsh'el
book-worm	hood-wink	pul-ley	full-age
book-store	wood-lärk	full-ness	sug-ar
coop-er	wood-en	bul-wark	butch-er
hook-er	brook-let	pud-ding	eʏck-öö
foot-man	good-ness	eush-ion	bul-rush
foot-print	good-män	pul-pit	bull-ion
foot-bridge	good-bʏe	ful-söme	full-er

*The bald man bawled with a*

loud bawl for the ball. The  
 coat did not seem to have any  
 seam. Greece is a country.  
 Grease will soil your clothes.  
 Ought he to pay aught for it?  
 Their books lie there on the desk.  
 The European cuckoo builds no  
 nest of its own.

### TRISYLLABLES.

Trisyllables are words of three syllables.

#### Lesson CXII.

The sound of *a*, as in *bāt*.

bāl'co-ny	fāc'ul-ty	fām'i-ly
bar-o-ny	fal-la-ty	mal-a-dy
bat-ter-y	fan-ta-sy	par-o-dy
can-o-py	gal-ax-y	par-i-ty
eav-al-ry	gal-lant-ry	rar-i-ty
eav-i-ty	gal-ler-y	san-i-ty
char-i-ty	grav-i-ty	cap-i-tal
fac-to-ry	lax-i-ty	cap-i-tol

## Lesson CXIII.

The sound of ā, as prāy.

a'gen-çy	cā'ter-er	rā'di-ate
va-gran-çy	va-ri-oūs	al-ien-ate
fla-gran-çy	a-que-oūs	a-pri-cot
fra-gran-çy	dan-ger-oūs	pa-tri-ot
pa-pa-çy	la-zi-ness	bay-o-net
pa-geant-ry	ha-zel-nūt	a-the-ism
ea-pa-ble	sa-li-ent	pa-gan-işm
pla-ca-ble	ra-di-ant	fa-tal-işm
sal-a-ble	ra-di-ançe	fa-vor-ite
al-ien-äge	va-ri-ançe	knave-er-y

*Laziness is a very dangerous habit. George Washington was a true patriot, and a great favorite. A Capitol is a state-house. The capital is the chief city or town in a country. An anodyne will soothe pain. The cavalry are the soldiers who serve on horseback.*



## Lesson CXIV.

The sound of ĕ, as in bĕd.

ĕl'e-vāte	dĕm'on-strāte	ġĕn'er-ate
em-a-nate	dep-re-cate	hes-i-tate
em-i-grate	der-o-ġate	leg-is-late
em-u-late	des-e-erate	med-i-cate
es-ti-mate	des-ig-nate	spec-u-late
ġel-e-brate	des-o-late	pen-e-trate
dec-o-rate	dev-as-tate	pred-i-cate
ded-i-cate	ed-u-cate	ree-re-ate
del-e-ġate	ex-ea-vate	reġ-u-late

*To emigrate is to remove from one country or state to another. To legislate is to make or enact a law, or laws. To demonstrate is to prove fully and plainly. Elusive is tending to escape. Illusive is making a false show. Draft is a sketch or map. Draught is a drink. An integer is a whole number.*

## Lesson CXV.

The sound of ē, as in mē.

pri-mē'val	är-tē'sian	con-çēal'ment
eo-e-val	mag-ne-sian	con-geal-ment
eo-e-qual	al-be-it	im-peach-ment
il-le-gal	chī-me-rā	re-lease-ment
ea-the-dral	ag-griev-ançe	ad-he-sion
con-ge-nial	al-le-giance	se-cre-tion
viçe-ge-rent	o-bei-sançe	com-ple-tion
in-her-ent	con-ven-iençe	a-çe-toūs
in-de-çent	un-ea-sy	fa-çe-tioūs
co-her-ent	mos-quī-to	in-gēn-ioūs

*Idleness is the mother of mischief. Hydrogen is a gas, which, when united with oxygen, forms water. Nitrogen is a gas without taste or color, forming nearly four fifths of the common air. The diamond is a valuable gem. The tusks of the elephant are ivory.*

**Lesson CXVI.**The sound of *i*, as in *tie*.

i'ron-y	di'a-dem	i'dle-ness
i-vo-ry	di-a-gram	li-bel-ous
di-a-ry	di-a-phragm	ri-ot-oūs
dy-nas-ty	di-a-graph	live-li-ness
pi-ra-çy	di-a-lect	live-lī-hōöd
pri-va-cy	di-a-mond	qui-e-tūde
pri-ma-ry	di-a-lōgue	vi-o-lin
li-bra-ry	fr̄y-ing-pān	hy-dro-gen
ri-val-ry	ri-fle-man	ni-tro-gen

**Lesson CXVII.**The sound of *i*, as in *bib*.

bīb'li-eal	çin'na-mon	īm'mo-lāte
erit-ie-al	in-su-lar	in-no-vate
erim-i-nal	sim-i-lar	in-di-cate
dig-i-tal	sin-gu-lar	in-du-rate
mys-tic-al	mil-li-ner	in-sti-gate
phys-ic-al	in-te-ger	in-ti-mate
typ-ic-al	çim-e-ter	ir-ri-gate
in-ter-val	çyl-in-der	ir-ri-tate
lib-er-al	vin-e-gar	it-er-ate

*Cinnamon is the inner bark  
of a tree that grows in Ceylon.  
Logician, one versed in logic.*

*Horizon, where the sky meets  
the earth.*

### Lesson CXVIII.

The sound of *ō*, as in *ōld*.

am-brō'sial	con-dōle'ment	ap-pōr'tion
re-poſ-al	con-trol'ment	com-mo-tion
be-stow-al	en-roll'ment	pro-mo-tion
eog-no-men	e-lope'ment	e-mo-tion
iġ-no-ble	en-eroach'ment	a-tro-cious
em-bold-en	com-po-nent	fe-ro-cious
au-ro-rā	ex-po-nent	so-no-roūs
he-ro-ic	con-do-lence	re-proach-ful
a-tone'ment	cor-ro-sion	an-cho-vy
de-throne'ment	ex-plo-sion	un-ho-ly

### Lesson CXIX.

The sound of *ö*, as in *löt*.

eo-lös'sal	re-spönd'ent	syn-öp'sis
a-pos-tle	re-solv-ent	un-con-scious
im-mor-al	dis-hon-est	com-poſ-ite
re-mod-el	im-mod-est	de-poſ-it
ae-com-plish	im-prop-er	a-dop-tion
ae-com-pliċe	im-pos-tor	ae-knowl-edge
a-bol-ish	proġ-nos-tie	fore-knowl-edge
ad-mon-ish	la-eon-ie	ab-hor-renċe
as-ton-ish	cha-ot-ie	im-post-üre
in-nox-iouſ	ehlo-rot-ie	spaſ-mod-ic

## Lesson CXX.

The sound of ū, as in mūte.

con-dū'give	ieh-neū'mon	de-lu'sion
pur-su-ance	ma-neu-ver	so-lu-tion
al-lure-ment	ac-euſ-er	eom-mun-ion
a-muſe-ment	re-fuſ-al	dis-un-ion
trans-lu-çent	tri-bu-nal	re-eu-ſant
pel-lu-çid	re-new-al	çe-ſu-râ
in-hu-măn	af-fu-ſion	dis-u-ſage
a-cu-men	dif-fu-ſion	de-mure-ly
le-ġu-men	con-el-u-sive	pe-eul-iar
bī-tu-men	de-lu-sive	il-lu-mīne

*Cognomen, a family name. Aurora, the dawn of the morning. Anchovy, a small sea fish. Colossal, of huge size. Schnenmon, a small animal in Egypt, that destroys the eggs of the crocodile. There are many inhuman people who abuse animals placed in their charge.*

**Lesson CXXI.**

The sound of ũ, as in sũn.

a-sũn'der	a-bũn'dance	pro-due'tive
en-eum-ber	re-dun-dance	eo-nun-drum
in-eum-bent	en-eum-brance	eon-duet-or
e-mul-gent	re-lue-tance	in-struet-or
in-un-date	ad-just-ment	eon-junct-ũre
pre-sump-tion	tri-umph-ant	dis-gust-ing
il-lus-trate	re-pug-nant	mis-trust-ful
in-eul-eate	in-struet-ive	se-pul-chral
oe-cur-rençe	il-lus-trate	ae-eus-tom
ex-eul-pate	in-eul-eate	un-jũst-ly

**POLYSYLLABLES.**

Polysyllables are words of more than three syllables.

**Lesson CXXII.**

The sound of ā long, as in pāy.

ad'mi-rā'tion	çir'eu-lā'tion
af-fir-ma-tion	eom-bi-na-tion
ae-eu-şa-tion	dee-o-ra-tion
ae-çep-ta-tion	dis-si-pa-tion
ağ-gra-va-tion	ed-u-ea-tion
al-li-ga-tion	fās-çi-na-tion
am-pu-ta-tion	gen-e-ra-tion
an-i-ma-tion	heş-i-ta-tion
ap-pi-ea-tion	il-lus-tra-tion
av-o-ea-tion	lam-en-ta-tion

**Lesson CXXIII.**

The sound of *ā* long, as in *pāy*.

a-grā'ri-an	eu-tā'ne-oūs
li-bra-ri-an	ex-tra-ne-ous
a-vail-a-ble	hī-la-ri-ous
at-tain-a-ble	ne-fa-ri-ous
gram-ma-ri-an	ġe-ra-ni-um
see-ta-ri-an	ġhi-can-er-y
oe-ca-sion-al	spon-ta-ne-oūs
im-pla-ca-ble	com-pla-ġen-ġy
de-bat-a-ble	ig'no-ra'mus
ir-ra-di-ate	ăp-pa-ra-tus
e-ma-ci-ate	eōn-fla-gra-tion
in-sa-ti-ate	sep-a-ra-tion

**Lesson CXXIV.**

The sound of *ă* short, as in *căt*.

som-năm'bu-list	pen-tăġ'o-nal
noe-tam-bu-list	hex-aġ-o-nal
a-nat-o-mist	em-phat-ie-al
an-tăġ-o-nist	gram-mat-ie-al
a-mal-gam-ate	a-nath-e-mă
as-sas-sin-ate	ex-trav-a-ġance
con-grat-u-late	a-ban-don-ment
eo-ag-u-late	es-tab-lish-ment
e-jae-ū-lăte	di-am-e-ter
ex-aġ-ġer-ăte	a-nal-y-sis
in-ae-eu-răte	de-clar-a-tive
in-ad-e-quăte	fa-nat-i-ġism

The somnambulist walks in his sleep. Implacable, not to be reconciled. Pentagonal, having five angles. Hexagonal, having six sides or angles. Diameter, a straight line passing through the center of any body. Analysis, division into elementary parts. Antagonism, opposed action. Fanaticism, extravagant notions. Decapitate, to behead. Exaggerate, to represent things beyond the truth. Every American boy should congratulate himself, that his country is a free and independent one. Rash is a cutaneous disease.



**Lesson CXXV.**

The sound of ē long, as in mē.

si-dē're-al	hes-pē'ri-an	im-pē'ri-oūs
ar-te-ri-al	in-gre-di-ent	mys-te-ri-oūs
e-the-re-al	o-be-di-ençe	ob-se-qui-oūs
hy-men-ē'al	ex-pe-ri-ençe	cha-me-le-on
al-le'vi-āte	a-gree-a-ble	eri-te-ri-on
ab-bre-vi-ate	a-me-na-ble	pos-te-ri-or
ap-pre-ci-ate	ap-peas-a-ble	in-fe-ri-or

**Lesson CXXVI.**

The sound of ě short, as in běd.

be-něv'o-lençe	pros-pěr'i-ty	e-lěe'tri-fĳ
in-tel-li-gençe	sin-ĉer-i-ty	ex-em-pĳi-fĳ
pre-em-i-nençe	ĉe-ler-i-ty	in-dem-ni-fĳ
a-men-i-ty	ne-ĉes-si-ty	ir-reĝ-ŭ-lar
i-den-ti-ty	lon-ĝev-i-ty	ir-rel-e-vant
se-ren-i-ty	com-plex-i-ty	ex-tem-po-re
as-per-i-ty	con-vex-i-ty	re-fee-to-ry

**Lesson CXXVII.**

The sound of ě, as in hěr, of ŭ, as in bŭr, and of ĩ, as in fĳr.

ad-věr'si-ty	in-fĳrm'i-ty
e-mer-ĝen-ĉy	in-těr-po-late
e-ter-ni-ty	al-ter-na-tĳve
fra-ter-ni-ty	con-serv-a-tive
pa-ter-ni-ty	im-per-ti-nençe
ad-verb-i-al	su-per-flu-oūs
pro-verb-i-al	ab-sŭrd-i-ty

*Sidereal*, pertaining to the stars. *Chameleon*, a kind of lizard. *Criterion*, a standard of judging. *Ephemeral*, lasting but a day, or a short time. *Perennial* plants live more than two years. *Biennial* plants last but two years. *Illegible*, that which cannot be read. *Adversity* is not without comfort and hopes.

### Lesson CXXVIII.

The sound of ī long, as in pīe.

va-rī'e-ty	de-sīgn'a-ble	de-çī'sīve-ly
sa-ti-e-ty	de-clin-a-ble	ād-ver-tiŝ'er
anx-i-e-ty	in-vi-o-late	sū-per-viŝ-or
so-bri-e-ty	an-ni-hi-late	un-de-çid-ed
so-çi-e-ty	le-vi-a-than	un-di-vid-ed
im-pi-e-ty	de-çi-pher-er	de-ŝir'a-ble
ad-vi-ŝo-ry	en-ti-çing-ly	re-spir-a-ble
pro-vi-ŝo-ry	ad-viŝ-ed-ly	de-fin-a-ble
pro-pri-e-ty	de-çid-ed-ly	as-sign-a-ble

**Lesson CXXIX.**

The sound of *i* short, as in *tín*.

con-tín'gen-çy	pub-liç'i-ty
de-lin-quen-çy	sim-pliç-i-ty
pro-fi-çien-çy	sphe-riç-i-ty
con-sist-en-çy	po-lyg-a-my
con-spir-a-çy	so-lil-o-quy
an-tip-a-thy	tran-quiet-li-ty
pe-riph-er-y	prox-im-i-ty
an-tiq-ui-ty	sub-lim-i-ty
u-biq-ui-ty	vi-çin-i-ty

**Lesson CXXX.**

The sound of *o* long, as in *gō*.

me-lō'di-oūs	di-plō'ma-çy
com-mo-di-oūs	di-plo-ma-tīst
no-to-ri-ous	his-to-ri-an
ux-o-ri-ous	me-mo-ri-al
er-ro-ne-ous	eū-lo-gi-ūm
fe-lo-ni-ous	en-co-mi-ūm
har-mo-ni-ous	em-po-ri-ūm
ap-pro-pri-ate	he-ro-ie-al
pro-por-tion-ate	de-mo-ni-ae
pie-to-ri-al	sym-pho-ni-oūs
col-lo-qui-al	op-pro-bri-ous
pa-ro-chi-al	çen-so-ri-ous
pro-por-tion-al	vic-to-ri-ous
cor-po-re-al	la-bo-ri-ous

**Lesson CXXXI.**

The sound of *ö* short, as in *göt*.

as-tröl'o-gy	pho-nöğ'ra-phy
ehro-nol-o-gy	pho-toğ-ra-phy
mỹ-thol-o-gy	ste-noğ-ra-phy
pa-thol-o-gy	tỹ-poğ-ra-phy
phre-nol-o-gy	hỹ-drop-a-thy
tau-tol-o-gy	mo-nop-o-ly
the-ol-o-gy	au-toe-ra-çy
ge-ol-o-gy	de-moe-ra-çy
ge-oğ-ra-phy	hy-poe-ri-sy
hy-droğ-ra-phy	as-tron-o-my
bi-oğ-ra-phy	e-eon-o-my
chi-roğ-ra-phy	ge-om-e-try
eoğ-moğ-ra-phy	phĩ-los-o-phy

**Lesson CXXXII.**

The sound of *ä*, as in *cät*; and of *ā*, as in *wāy*.

de-clär'a-to-ry	in'stän-tä'ne-oūs
pre-par-a-to-ry	sub'ter-ra'ne-oūs
in-flam-ma-to-ry	mis'cel-la'ne-oūs
de-elam-a-to-ry	gre-ga'ri-oūs-ly
de-fam-a-to-ry	pre-ca-ri-oūs-ly
ex-plan-a-to-ry	spon-ta-ne-oūs-ly
ex-elam-a-to-ry	in-va-ri-a-bly
in-hab-it-a-ble	ăd'min-is-tra'tor
dem-o-erat'ie-al	pěr'i-era'ni-ŭm
ēm-blem-at-ie-al	ăd'van-ta'geoūs-ly
sȳs-tem-at-ie-al	un-fa-vor-a-bly

## Lesson CXXXIII.

The sound of ē, as in mē, and of ě, as in mět.

in'ex-pē'ri-ençe	com-mēm'o-ra-ble
im'ma-te'ri-al	in-ex-o-ra-ble
min'is-te'ri-al	im-pen-e-tra-ble
preş'by-te'ri-an	in-tel-li-gi-ble
un-rēa'son-a-ble	in-el-i-gi-ble
dis'a-gree'a-ble	in-sep-a-ra-ble
ir're-triēv'a-ble	in-es-ti-ma-ble
in'con-ċēiv'a-ble	he-red-i-ta-ry
im-pe'ri-oūs-ly	con-tem-po-ra-ry
mys-te-ri-oūs-ly	ac'a-dem'ic-al
ex-pe-di-ent-ly	al'pha-bet'ic-al

*Alphabetical, pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. Academic, belonging to an academy. Subterraneous, lying under the surface of the earth. The Lord's supper is designed to commemorate the sufferings and dying love of our Savior. Do not be unreasonable in your demands.*

**Lesson CXXXIV.**

The sound of *i*, as in *pie*, and of *ī*, as in *pīn*.

eōn'tra-rī'e-ty	par'ti-çīp'i-al
īm'pro-pri'e-ty	hỹ'p'o-erit'ie-al
nō'to-rī'e-ty	sçī'en-tif'ie-al
un'ad-viç'ed-ly	il'le-çit'i-māte
ũn'di-vin'a-ble	in-dis'pu-ta-ble
in-vi'o-la-ble	in-dis-so-lu-ble
rēc'on-çil'a-ble	de-lib-er-a-tīve
rec'og-niz'a-ble	dis-erim-i-na-tīve
en'ter-pris'ing-ly	plau'çi-bil'i-ty
ũn'de-sign'ed-ly	ũna-nim'i-ty
ũn're-li'a-ble	vāl'e-die'to-ry
ũn'de-çir'a-ble	vēr'sa-til'i-ty

**Lesson CXXXV.**

The sound of *ō*, as in *nōt*, and of *ō̄*, as in *sō̄*.

de-nōm'i-na'tor	çēr'e-mō'ni-al
trīg'o-nom'e-try	tēs'ti-mo'ni-al
re-poç'i-to-ry	eom-mo'di-oūs-ly
eon-sol'a-to-ry	har-mo-ni-oūs-ly
in-hos'pi-ta-ble	in-glo-ri-oūs-ly
ē'eo-nom'ie-al	op-pro-bri-oūs-ly
ăp'os-tol'ie-al	me-lo-di-oūs-ly
dī'a-bol'ie-al	hỹ'dro-pho'bi-ă
eū'ri-os'i-ty	ĩn'ap-pro'pri-ate
gen'er-os'i-ty	mat'ri-mo'ni-al
ēt'y-mol'o-gy	ēd'i-to'ri-al

**Lesson CXXXVI.**

The sound of *ā*, as in *māy*, and of *ä*, as in *hät*.

dis'ci-plin-ā'ri-an	un-chär'i-ta-ble-ness
väl'e-tū'di-na'ri-an	im'ma-tē'ri-al'i-ty
pre-dēs'ti-nā'ri-an	eon-gé'ni-al'i-ty
ex-tem'po-rā'ne-oūs	ū'ni-ver-sal'i-ty
med'i-ter-rā'ne-an	in'stru-men-tal'i-ty
in'stan-tā'ne-oūs-ly	ēm'blem-at'ie-al-ly
süb'ter-rā'ne-ous-ly	un-sät'is-fae'to-ry
in-sin'ū-ā'ting-ly	in'de-fat'i-ga-ble
hu-män'i-ta'ri-an	sū'per-än'nu-a-ted
in-ēf-fi-ca'ciōūs-ly	är'is-to-erat'ie-al
in-ôr'ga-ni-za'tion	un'in-hab'it-a-ble
ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion	par-tiē'ū-lar'i-ty

**Lesson CXXXVII.**

The sound of *i* short.

in'dis-crim'i-nate-ly  
 in'dī-vīs'i-bil'i-ty  
 in-flex'i-bil'i-ty  
 im-mū'ta-bil'i-ty  
 in'eom-pāt'i-bil'i-ty  
 in'eom-būs'ti-bil'i-ty  
 re-spēet'a-bil'i-ty  
 im-pōs'si-bil'i-ty  
 an'a-lýt'ie-al-ly  
 hÿp'o-crit'ie-al-ly  
 in'eon-sid'er-ate-ly  
 in-dis-crim'i-nate-ly

The sound of *ö* short.

äl'le-gör'ie-al-ly  
 eat'e-gor'ie-al-ly  
 äs'tro-nom'ie-al-ly  
 in'ter-rog'a-tive-ly  
 äñ'a-tom'ie-al-ly  
 phıl'o-soph'ie-al-ly  
 pär'a-dox'ie-al-ly  
 gën'e-a-log'ie-al  
 et-y-mo-log-ie-al  
 gē'o-log'ie-al-ly  
 in'ter-rog'a-to-ry  
 pē'ri-od'ie-al-ly

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Lesson CXXXVIII.

in'eom-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty	in-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty
in-eöm'pre-hën'si-bil'i-ty	un-mäl'le-a-bil'i-ty
un-in-tëlli-gi-bil'i-ty	ex-tem'po-ra'ne-öüs-ly
in-eon'tro-vërt'a-bil'i-ty	eon-tem'po-ra'ne-öüs-ly
in'eom-mū ni-ca-bil'i-ty	in'eom-prëss'i-bil'i-ty
un-eön'sti-tū'tion-äl'i-ty	im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty
ex-tër'ri-tō'ri-äl'i-ty	im-prae'ti-ca-bil'i-ty
e-lëe'tro-phÿs'i-öl'o-gy	ët'y-mo-log'ie-al-ly
är'ehi-e-pis'eo-päl'i-ty	ee-elë'si-äs'tie-al-ly

QUESTIONS.—How many sounds has the vowel a? Give examples of the sound of ā long, as in fāte: a short, as in fāt: â, as in âir: ä, as in ärm: â, as in äsk: a broad, as in ar̄m: a, like short ö, as in whät. How many sounds has e? Give examples of ē long, as in ēve; e short, as in ënd: ê, like a, as in êre: e, like long ā, as in eight: ô, as in ērmine. How many sounds has i? Give examples of ī long, as in ice: ī short, as in ill: ĭ, like long ē, as in pique: ĭ, like e, as in irksome. How many sounds has o? Give examples of ō long, as in ōld: ö short, as in ödd: ô, like u, as in ôther: o, like long oo, as in pröve: o, like short oo, as in bösom: ô, as in ôrder: ōō, as in mōon: öö, as in woöl. How many sounds has u? Give examples of ū long, as in ūse: ŭ short, as in ūs: u, preceded by r, as rüde: u, like short oo, as in bull: û, as in ûrge. How many sounds has y? Give examples of ŷ long, as in flÿ: ŷ short, as in nÿmph.



# PART SECOND.

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## Lesson I.

### PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

**A** PREFIX is one or more syllables placed before a word to form with it another word.

A SUFFIX is one or more syllables placed after a word to form with it another word.

#### LATIN PREFIXES.

A, AB, *from*; as, *avert*, to turn *from*; *abstract*, to draw *from*.

AD, *to*; as, *advert*, to turn *to*; *adhere*, to cling *to*.

ANTE, *before*; as, *antediluvian*, *before* the flood.

CONTRA, *against*; as, *contradict*, to speak *against*.

DE, *from*; as, *deduct*, to take *from*; *deduce*, to draw *from*.

DIS, *separation, a parting from*; as, *disarm*, to take away one's arms; *disconnect*, to separate.

IN, *not*; as, *incorrect*, *not* correct.

INTER, *between*; as *intervene*, to come *between*.

PRO, *for, forth*; as, *pronoun*, *for* a noun; *produce*, to bring *forth*.

RETRO, *backward*; as, *retrograde*, going *backward*.

SUPER, *over*; as, *superabundant*, more than enough.

SUB, *under*; as, *subscribe*, to write *under*.

SEMI, *half*; as, *semi-annually*, every *half* year.

TRANS, *over, beyond*; as, *transport*, to carry *over* the sea; *transatlantic*, *beyond* the Atlantic.

ULTRA, *beyond*; as, *ultramarine*, *beyond* the sea.

## Lesson II.

### GREEK PREFIXES.

A, AN, *without*; as, *apathy*, *without* feeling; *anarchy*, *without* government.

AMPHI, *both*; as, *amphibious*, living *both* on land and in water.

ANA, *to loose*; as, *analyze*, to separate into its parts.

ANTI, *against, opposite to*; as, *anti-Christ*, *against* Christ, *antipode*, one who lives on the opposite side of the earth.

APO, *from*; as, *apograph*, to copy *from*; *apogee*, *from* the earth.

DIA, *through*; as, *diameter*, a straight line passing through the center of a circle.

EPI, *upon, or among*; as, *epidemic*, prevailing *among* the people, *epitaph*, something written *upon* a tomb.

HYPER, *beyond*; as, *hypercritic*, one who is critical *beyond* reason.

HYPO, *under*; as *hypocrite*, one who keeps *under*, or conceals, his real character.

SYM, SYN, *together*; as, *symbolism*, to cast *together*, *synagogue*, a place where Jews assemble *together* to worship.

## Lesson III.

## ENGLISH PREFIXES.

A, *at, in or on*; as, *afar, at a distance; abeam, on the beam.*

BE, *before, to make*; as, *betimes, before it is too late; benumb, to make torpid.*

EN, or EM, *in, into*; as, *engage, to take part in; emperil, to put in peril.*

FORE, *before*; as, *foredoom, to doom beforehand.*

IM, IN, *to make*; as, *impart, to make known; increase, to make greater.*

MIS, *wrong*; as, *miscall, to call by a wrong name.*

OUT, *beyond*; as, *outbid, to bid more than another.*

UN, *not, to loose*; as, *unlucky, not lucky; unhand, to loose from the hand.*

WITH, *against, from*; as, *withstand, to stand against; withhold, to hold from.*

## Lesson IV.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*"Thou shalt not avenge the children of thy people." How often we run to meet what we should most avoid! An antediluvian is one who lived before the flood. No truth can contradict another truth. Let us decide our quarrels without the intervention of a foreign power. There is not a more worthy sight, than a man who is superior to*

his sufferings. "The way of the transgressor is hard." Crocodiles are amphibious animals. "All the hypocrite's hope shall perish." How pleasant it is, to find kind friends who will sympathize with us in our afflictions. "Shall we to men benighted the lamp of life deny?"

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers." Heaven, though slow to wrath, is never with impunity defied. Tea is a cup that cheers but not inebriates.

A man may mistake the love of virtue for the practice of it. Moral evil is an action unconformable to our duty. It is impossible that God should withdraw his presence from anything.

#### Lesson IV.

##### SUFFIXES.

ABLE, IBLE, that may be; as, navigable, that may be navigated; contractible, that may be contracted.

AGE, state or act of, a collection; as, homage, the act of doing reverence; assemblage, a collection of individuals.

AN, AL, IC, pertaining, or belonging to; as, Mexican, belonging to Mexico; national, belonging to the nation; rustic, belonging to the country.

AR, *one who; pertaining to; as, beggar, one who begs.*

ARD, *state, character, one who; as, dotard, one who is in the state of dotage; wizard, one having the character of a sorcerer; drunkard, one who drinks to excess.*

ARY, *relating to; one who is; as military, relating to the affairs of war; adversary, one who is opposed to another.*

ARY, ERY, ORY, *a place for; as, herbary, a place for herbs; rookery, a place for rooks; dormitory, a place for sleeping.*

ATE, *to make; as, terminate, to make an end.*

INE, ILE, *belonging to; as, feminine, belonging to women, infantile, belonging to a child.*

DOM, *possession of, state; as, wisdom, the state of being wise; dukedom, the possessions of a duke.*

EE, *one who is; as, absentee, one who is absent.*

ER, OR, *one who; as, accuser, one who accuses.*

EN, *made of; as, wooden, made of wood.*

### Lesson V.

ENCE, *state of being; as, turbulence, the state of being turbulent.*

ENT, *one who, the state of being; as, president, one who presides; fluent, the state of being eloquent.*

ETY, TY, *state of being; as, propriety, the state of being proper.*

ESS, *denotes the feminine gender; as, lioness, the female of the lion kind.*

FUL, *full of; as, hopeful, full of hope.*

FY, *to make; as purify, to make pure.*

HOOD, *state or office; as, priesthood, the office of a priest; boyhood, the state of being a boy.*

CLE, *little; as, particle, a little portion of matter.*

IZE, *to make; as fertilize, to make fertile.*

ISM, *doctrine, state*; as, Calvinism, the doctrine of Calvin; barbarism, the state of being savage.

ITE, *a descendant, a follower, one who has*; as, Israelite, a descendant of Israel; Jacobite, a follower of James the Second of England; favorite, *one who has favor*.

LESS, *without*; as, thoughtless, *without thought*.

SOME, OUS, *full of*; as troublesome, *full of trouble, dangerous, full of danger*.

ULE, *very small*; as, animalcule, *a very small animal*.

WARD, *toward*; as, westward, *toward the west*.

URE, *that which does, a condition*; as, legislature, *a body of men who make our laws*; pleasure, *the condition of being pleased*.

Y, *full of*; as, sandy, *full of sand*.

## Lesson VI.

### DICTATION EXERCISE.

*By common law, a river is considered navigable only so far as the tide ebbs and flows in it. Civil war is a national calamity. There is on earth no greater object for commiseration, than the drunkard; "he puts an enemy into his mouth, that steals away his brains." Satan is the avowed adversary of all mankind. A kingdom is a country ruled by a king or queen. The golden-pheasant is a species of bird that is a native of China; it is very beautiful. George*

*Washington was the first President of the United States.*

*Prosperity can be best enjoyed by those who fear not to lose it. Purify your heart of all evil thoughts. No true Christian can be entirely hopeless.*

*"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." The Legislature is a body of men in any state or kingdom, invested with the power to make or repeal laws.*

## RULES FOR PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

### Lesson VII.

**RULE I.**—When monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, end with a single consonant which is preceded by a single vowel, they double their final consonant before an additional syllable that begins with a vowel. **As:**

com-mĭt'	com-mĭt'ting
ac-quĭt	ac-quĭt-ting
rĕb	rĕb'ber-y
co-quĕt'	co-quĕt'ting
oe-eûr	oe-eûr-ring
re-fĕr	re-fĕr-ring
rĕ-grĕt	rĕ-grĕt-ted
com-pel.	com-pel-ling
rĕ-pĕl	rĕ-pĕl-lent

**RULE II.**—A final consonant should remain single before an additional syllable, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable. As:

vīſ'it	vīſ'it-or
dīf-fer	dīf-fer-ing
pěr-il	pěr-il-ous
ē-qual	e-qual-ize
vīt-ri-ol	vīt-ri-ōl'ie
re-pēal'	re-pēal'ing
un-sēal	un-sēal-ing
eon-çēal	eon-çēal-ing

### Lesson VIII.

**RULE III.**—Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double in all derivatives formed from them by means of prefixes. As:

see	fōre-see'	tēll	fōre-tell'
pāss	rē-pāss	sēll	ūn' der-sell'
prēss	de-prēss	ādd	sū' per-ādd'
mīss	re-mīss	swēll	ō' ver-swēll'
call	re-eall	rōll	rent' roll
stall	fōre-stall	fill	ful-fill'

**RULE IV.**—The double letter is retained at the end of words before any suffix not beginning with the same letter. As:

wōō'er	free-ly	cāre'lēss-ness
see-ing	coo-ing	reck-less-ness
flee-ing	free-dom	im-press'-i-ble
pāss-ing	free-man	re-press-ive-ly
pāss-port	pull-ing	com-press-i-ble
glāss-y	droll-ness	em-bār-rass-ment
māss-ive	bliss-ful	sue-cess-ful-ly



## Lesson IX.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

"Thieves for their robbery have authority, when judges steal themselves." The jury acquitted the prisoner, when they found he was innocent. We do not realize how swiftly time passes away. Minds differ, as rivers differ. "One star differeth from another star in glory." Our souls are in constant peril. To cross the ocean is a perilous undertaking. We cannot recall the days that are past. No man can foretell the future. "If ye fulfill the law according to the Scriptures, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' ye do well." "From life without freedom, oh, who would not fly?" A reformation was successfully carried on. Carelessness in any act is inexcusable. Water is compressible in a small degree. He saw no hope of being extricated from his embarrassments. The scenery of the Rocky Mountains is surpassingly grand. 'Tis better to die as freemen, than to live as slaves. Recklessness in the use of money, is a vice.

## Lesson X.

**RULE V.**—Reject “e” or “o” from words ending in “er” or “or,” when the suffix “ance,” “ess,” “ix” or “ous” is added.

## EXAMPLES.

tes-tā'tor	tes-tā'trix
rě-mem-ber	rě-mem-brançe
fi'ber	fi'brous
ěm-per-or	ěm-press
ex-ěe'u-tor	ex-ee'ū-trix
ěn'ter	ěn'trançe
ěd-it-or	ěd-it-ress

But in many cases “e” and “o” are retained; as,

dō'lor	dōl'or-oũs
dis-sěv'er	dis-sěv'er-ançe
eăn'çer	eăn'çer-oũs
mûr-der-er	mûr-der-ess

## Lesson XI.

**RULE VI.**—Reject the final “le” of a primitive, if preceded by a consonant, when the suffix “ly” is added; as,

rēa'şon-a-ble	rēa'şon-a-bly
ae-çěss'i-ble	ae-çěss'i-bly
in-vĩn-çi-ble	in-vĩn-çi-bly
eon-těmpt-i-ble	eon-těmpt-i-bly
re-spõn-si-ble	re-spõn-si-bly
fā'vor-a-ble	fā'vor-a-bly
a-gree'a-ble	a-gree'a-bly
fõr'çi-ble	fõr'çi-bly
os-těn'si-ble	os-těn'si-bly

## Lesson XII.

**RULE VII.**—The final "e" of a primitive word is dropped on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel; but it is retained if the suffix begins with a consonant.

re-sĕrve'	re-sĕrv'ing	re-vĕnge'ful-ly
fōrce	fōr'ci-ble	de-spītē-ful-ly
for-gĭve'	for-giv'ing	per-suā-sive-ly
blāme	blām'a-ble	dis-grāce-ful-ly
pre-sūme'	pre-sūm'ing	pro-dūc-tive-ly
sur-prīse	sur-prīsed'	ex-elū-sive-ly

**Exceptions.**—Words ending in "ce" "ge" or "ee," retain the final "e" before a suffix beginning with "a" or "o"; as:

trāce'a-ble	charge'a-ble	cou-ra'geoūs
chānge-a-ble	a-gree'a-ble	out-ra-geous
man-āge-a-ble	pierce'a-ble	pĕāce'a-ble

## Lesson XIII.

**RULE VIII.**—Words ending in "y" after a consonant, change "y" to "i" before a suffix, or to form the plural; words ending in "y" preceded by a vowel, retain the "y." As:

ām'pli-fy	ām'pli-fies	ām'pli-fi-ca'tion
clar-i-fy	clār-i-fies	clār'i-fi-cā'tion
pĕt-ri-fy	pĕt-ri-fies	pĕt-ri-fi-ca'tion

an-noy'ance	joūr'ney-ing	boy'ish-ly
em-ploy-ing	sūr-vey'ing	joy-ous-ly
de-stroy-ing	be-trāy-ing	eoy-īsh-ly

**Exceptions.**—The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in "y" preceded by a consonant retain the "y;" as, "shy, yness."

## Lesson XIV.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*An Empire is a country governed by an Emperor or an Empress. "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." An executrix is a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will. Hannah Moore is a celebrated authoress. Men have no right to what is not reasonable. By industry we can make our deaf and dumb reasonably perfect in our language. To act revengefully tends to make men both savage and cruel. The downfall of Rome is chargeable to the corruption of its statesmen. "Forgive your enemies; pray for them that despitefully use you." It is said that north of Quito, there is a river that petrifies any kind of wood or leaves. By betraying his country, Benedict Arnold left behind him the name of traitor. By employing our time in useful occupations, we pass our lives more pleasantly. How joyously the birds sing in the spring. We are journeying towards eternity. It seems silly to see a man act boyishly.*

## Lesson XV.

**RULE IX.**—In derivatives formed from words ending in "ie," by adding the termination "ing," the "e" is dropped, and the "i" changed to "y;" as:

die	dy'ing		hie	hy'ing
vie	vy-ing		lie	ly-ing

**RULE X.**—Compounds usually retain the orthography of the words which compose them. As:

hōrse'mān	wheel'wright	blōod'hound
plough-man	whēat-bīrd	whale-bone
work-man	inn-keep-er	bīl'ious-fe'ver
schōol-mās-ter	four-foot-ed	thōr'ough-brēd
Christ-mas	whāt-ēv'er	twō-tōngued
Can-dle-mas	steam'boat	pīg-eon-toed

**REMARK.**—Many more rules for spelling could be given, most of which, however, are so complicated, or of such limited application, as to be of but little practical value. Cultivate the habit of looking in the dictionary for every word of which you have any doubt.

## Lesson XVI.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*An equestrian is a horseman. Robert Burns, though a poet, was a ploughman. "The school-master is abroad;" and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in military array.*

*Christmas is observed annually on the*

25th of December, in memory of the birth of Christ. *Candlemas*, a festival celebrated on the second day of February in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the number of candles used on that occasion. The *wheat-bird* is a small bird that is common in Europe, and is found in Greenland. For man's use is given whatever the bountiful earth yields. A *quadruped* is a four-footed animal.

*Whale-bone* is a firm elastic substance resembling bone, taken from the upper jaw of the whale. It is prepared for manufacture by being softened and dyed black.

## Lesson XVII.

### SYLLABICATION.

In every word there are as many syllables as there are distinct sounds.

Every vowel except *w* may form a syllable of itself.

No syllable can be formed without a vowel.

### DIPHTHONGS.

A **DIPHTHONG** is two vowels joined in one syllable, as *ea* in *beat*; *ou* in *sound*.

A **PROPER DIPHTHONG** is one in which both vowels are sounded; as *oi* in *voice*; *ow*, in *how*.

**AN IMPROPER DIPHTHONG** is one in which only one of the vowels is sounded, as *oa* in *loaf*; *ea* in *leaf*.

**RULE I.**—Consonants should be joined to the vowels or diphthongs which they modify in utterance; as:

bĕn'e-făe'tor	măn'ū-făet'ūre	e-lăb'o-răte
a-năl'y-sīs	pĕr'ti-năç'i-ty	ex-pă-ti-ăte

**RULE II.**—When two vowels come together, one ends, and the other begins a syllable, if they do not form a diphthong; as,

ă-ô'ni-an	ă-ĕ'ri-al	ă'er-o-năut'
ī-ŏn-ie	ī'o-dīne	ă-er-o-lite

**RULE III.**—In general, prefixes and suffixes form separate syllables; as,

re'in-spĕe-tion	un-dĕ'vi-ă'ting	tran'quīl-ize
dis-eoŭr'a-ging	dis-săt-is-fied	nat'ū-răl-ize
im-pru-dent-ly	dis-hŏn-est-ly	lĕ-găl-ize
in-tĕm-per-ance	in-erĕd-ū-lŏus	ŭn'sue-çĕss'fŭl

**REMARK.**—This rule is subject to many exceptions.

**RULE IV.**—Compounds should be divided into the simple words which compose them; as,

bŏat'swain	răin'găuge	rĕar'guărd
hŏrse-man	sĕlf'-in'ter-est	hŏme-sick
lŭnx-eyed	hŭmn'bŏock	sŭlph-like
stĕam-bŏat	sĕm'i-çir'ele	blŏod-shĕd
hŭ'dră-head'ed	mŏle'erick'et	păll'beăr'er
hĕad'strŏng	pŏst-script	nŏ'ble-man

**RULE V.**—A syllable must never be divided at the end of a line.

## Lesson XVIII.

## THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

**RULE I.**—Nouns, whether singular or plural, not ending in "s," or an "s" sound, form the possessive case by adding the apostrophe (') and s. **As:**

boy	boy's	world	world's
George	George's	hero	hero's
girl	girl's	men	men's

**RULE II.**—Nouns, whether singular or plural, ending in "s," or an "s" sound, generally form the possessive case by adding the apostrophe only. **As:**

boys	boys'	Jones	Jones'
brothers	brothers'	foxes	foxes'
con-science	con-science'	Adams	Adams'

**REMARK.**—Good usage differs somewhat with reference to the application of this rule.

## NUMBERS.

The singular number denotes but *one*; as, boy.

The plural number denotes more than one; as, boys.

**RULE I.**—The plural of nouns is regularly formed by adding "s" to the singular.

## Examples.

o-pōs'sum	o-pōs'sums
ān'a-eōn'dā	ān'a-eōn'dās
go-ril'lā	go-ril'lās
eroe'ō-dile	eroe'ō-diles
āl'li-gā'tor	āl'li-gā'tors
jäg'ū-är'	jäg'ū-ärs'



## Lesson XIX.

**RULE II.**—Nouns ending in "o" generally form their plural by adding "es."

cāl'i-eōeș	mu-lăt'tōeș	em-bär'gōeș
tor-nă'dōeș	vol-eă-nōeș	mo-rōe-eōeș
bra-vă-dōeș	stî-lêt-tōeș	măn-i-fēs'tōeș
tor-pē-dōeș	bũf'fa-lōeș	păl-mêt'tōeș
vî-ră-gōeș	po-tă'tōeș	gre-nă-dōeș
căr'gōeș	nē'grōeș	eeh'ōes
hē-rōeș	măn-gōeș	mōt-tōeș

**REMARK I.**—To form the plural of the following nouns ending in "f," change "f" to "v" and add "es."

knife	knives	hălf	hălves
wife	wives	sělf	sělves
life	lives	wōlf	wōlves
călf	călves	lōaf	lōaves
thiēf	thiēves	beef	beeves
lēaf	lēaves	shēaf	shēaves

## Lesson XX.

**Remark II.**—The following are some of the words which form their plural irregularly.

sēr'vant-man	sēr'vant-men
gěntle-man	gěntle-men
bōnds'wōm'an	bōnds'wōm'en
fōs'ter-child	fōs'ter-chil'dren
eye'tōoth	eye'teeth
dôr-mouse	dôr-mice

REMARK III.—The following words have no plural.

cī'der	hēmp	slōth	pēr'ry
cōf-fee	flāx	pride	meek-ness
tāl-lōw	gōld	pīth	ēl-o-quēce

### Lesson XXI.

#### DICTATION EXERCISE.

*An aeronaut is one who travels through the air. Iodine is obtained from the ashes of sea-weed. An honest man is one of Nature's noblemen. Steamboats were invented by Robert Fulton. The reformation was led by Martin Luther. A rain-gauge is an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a certain time. Crocodiles inhabit the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lay eggs, resembling those of the goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the sun. Man's chief good is an upright mind. Sir Walter Scott's Works are much admired. Do your duty for conscience' sake. James Watt's study of his mother's tea-kettle, resulted in the discovery of the power of steam. What love is like a mother's love? Mt. Vesuvius is one*

*of the most noted volcanoes in the world. Potatoes were introduced into Europe from South America. Among the Spartans, thieves were considered honest. The nerve of the eye-tooth is connected with the eye. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears.*

### Lesson XXII.

#### SILENT VOWELS.

**RULE I.**—The letter "e" is always silent when final, except in monosyllables containing no other vowel, and in some words from foreign languages; as,

hē'li-o-trōpe	ex-haust'i-ble	quad'ra-tūre
eōl-um-bine	tāb'er-na-ele	quī-e-tūde
jēs-sa-mīne	mās-sa-ere	mū-çi-lage
ēg-lan-tine	salt-pē'tre	neū-tral-ize
eōr-al-līne	cas-cāde'	ef-fēct'ive
ōp-po-sīte	pre-scribe	fās'çi-nāte

**RULE II.**—The letter "e" is generally silent in the syllable "en;" also in "ed," except when preceded by "d" or "t;" as,

heav'en	loved	re-çeived'
moist-en	im-proved'	ex-pired .
list-en	en-rōlled	prōf'fered
lēngth-en	nūm'bered	viewed
un-būr'den	re-newed'	dis-plēased'
glīs'ten	pre-served	prīv'i-lēged
hāst-en	be-tō'ken	quīck-en

## Lesson XXIII.

RULE III.—The letter "i" is often silent before "n" or "l."

RULE IV.—The letter "o" is often silent in words ending in "on," preceded by "c," "ck," "s," or "t." As:

riv'er-bā'sin	gār'ri-son	trēa'şon-a-ble
eoūş'in-ğēr'man	im-prig'on	bēck-on-ing
kīng's'ē'vīl	un-būt-ton	bēa-con-fire
mēd'i-çine	pār'don-ing	mūt-ton-chōp
bēn-i-şon	glūt-ton-oūs	mā-son-ry
em-blā'zon	rēck-on-ing	poi-şon-ing

## Lesson XXIV.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*The heliotrope is a very fragrant flower. Capital punishment is believed to be effective in lessening crime. Heaven is the dwelling place of the angels. All that glistens is not gold. He regarded not who spoke, but weighed only what was spoken. It is treasonable to betray one's country into the hands of a foreign power.*

*When the Declaration of Independence was adopted on the Fourth of July, 1776, the news was everywhere received with demonstrations of joy.*

*General Sage was succeeded by Sir William Howe in the command of the British forces in America. By medicine, life may be prolonged.*

### Lesson XXV.

#### SILENT CONSONANTS.

**RULE V.**—The letter "b" is generally silent, when preceded by "m," or followed by "t" in the same syllable; as,

dũmb'bellſ	en-tomb'	hēc'a-tomb
re-doubt'	nũmb'ness	cāt-a-cōmb
sũb'tle	plũmb-line	elimb-ing
be-nũmb'	erũmb-elōth	in-dēbt'ed
cōmb'ing	limb-less	doubt'ful

**RULE VI.**—"C" is silent in the termination "scole," and also in the following words and their derivatives; Czar, victuals, indict, muscle, etc.

**RULE VII.**—"D" is silent only in the words Wednesday, and handkerchief.

**RULE VIII.**—"G" is silent before "m" and "n" final; also when initial before "n."

**RULE IX.**—"H" is sometimes silent when it follows "c," "g," "p," or "t."

**RULE X.**—"K" is silent when followed by "n" in the same syllable.

Wēdneſ'day	āsth'mā	knigh't'hood
hānd-ker-chief	ghēr-kin	lāch-ry-mal
di-a-phrāgm	būrgh-er	rheu-ma-tiſm
fōr-eign-er	pēn-ta-teūch	rhāp-so-dy
phlēgm	ehlō-rīne	isth-mus
gnāt	knōwl-edge	hēm-or-rhāge

## Lesson XXVI.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*Lord Bacon's intellect was so keen and subtle, that it seemed to spread itself throughout every part of a subject like a kind of "diffusive touch." During the battle of Bunker Hill, the British twice advanced to within a few rods of the redoubt behind which the Americans were intrenched, but were each time repulsed. The most celebrated catacombs in the world, are those near Rome, and those of Egypt and Paris. No foreigner is eligible to the office of President of the United States. The pentateuch is the first five books of the Old Testament. The order of knighthood, which was conferred by the accolade, consisted, as it still does, in a blow of the flat of the sword, on the back of the kneeling candidate. "Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to Heaven." We are indebted to the Christian religion for many of the advantages, and much of the refinement of modern times.*

## Lesson XXVII.

**RULE XI.**—"L" is often silent when followed by "d," "f," "k," "m," "s," or "v."

**RULE XII.**—"M" is silent, when it precedes "n" in the same syllable.

**RULE XIII.**—"N" is silent, when final, after "l" or "m."

**RULE XIV.**—"P" is silent when initial before "n," "s," or "t."

**RULE XV.**—"T" is silent in the terminations "ten," and "tie" after "s."

should	eon-dēm'n'ing	cās'tle-guärd
would	hÿmn-boök	chris-ten
säl'm'on	pneū-mät'ies	mīs-tle-tōe
eäl'm-ly	pneū-mō-ni-ä	nēst-le
söl-emn	psÿ-ehöl-o-gy	kīln-dry
au-tumn	ptär'mī-gan	mne-mön'ies

**RULE XVI.**—"W" is generally silent after a vowel in the same syllable, and it is always silent before "r" in the same syllable; also frequently after "s" and before "h."

**REMARK.**—In some words both of two combined consonants are silent.

thōught'ful	bör'ough	phthī's'ie
thör-ough	daugh-ter	phthī-sis
glōw-ing	slaugh-ter	ea-tärrh'
än'swer-ing	neigh-bor	schīsm
wrāth-ful	fûr-lough	drächm
wräng-ling	in-viegh'	yächt
whōop-ing	out-weigh	myrrh

**REMARK.**—In a few cases the *h* at the beginning of a word is silent; as,

hëir'ess      hön'or      hour'ly      hërb'äge

## Lesson XXVIII.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."* Salmon are fish of a yellowish color, and are found in all the northern countries of America, Europe and Asia. How solemn is the thought that we must die! Mnemonics is a system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory. *"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."* In America, a borough is an incorporated town, or village. *"Set bounds to our passions, by reason; to our errors by truth; and to our schisms by charity."* How many objects in nature delight the eye. *"One self-approving hour whole years of idleness outweighs."*

The ptarmigan is a bird of the grouse family. It haunts the lofty heights of mountainous countries in Europe, Asia and America. The mistletoe is a parasitic evergreen plant. When found upon the oak, where it is rare, it was an object of superstitious regard among the Druids.



**Lesson XXIX.****THE USE OF CAPITALS.**

Capital letters should be used in the following cases:

- 1st. To begin the chief words in the titles of books;  
as, *Brown's Grammar.*
- 2d. To begin the first word of every distinct sentence.
- 3d. To begin all the names referring to God; as,  
*Jehovah.*
- 4th. To begin proper names of every description; as,  
*John.*
- 5th. In writing titles of office or honor applied to  
persons; as, *Dr. Bell.*
- 6th. To begin the names of objects personified; as,  
*Come gentle Spring.*
- 7th. To begin all words derived from proper names;  
as, *Russian.*
- 8th. The words I and O.
- 9th. To begin the first word of every distinct line  
of poetry.
- 10th. To begin the first word of a direct quotation.

**Lesson XXX.**

Always begin with capitals the names of

CITIES.	STATES.	STATES OR TERRITORIES.
Phil'a-dēl'phī-a	Penn-syl-vā'nī-a	Wis-con'sin
Hart'ford	Con-nect'i-eut	I'o-wa
Wil'ming-tōn	North Car'o-lī'na	Lou'i-si-ā'na
Rich'mōnd	Vir-gin'ia	Cal'i-for'nī-a
Bal'ti-mōre	Mar'y-land	Wash'ing-tōn T.
Trēn'ton	New Jer'sey	Ar'i-zō'na
Mont-gom'er-y	Al'a-bā'ma	Ū'tah
Chat'ta-nōō'ga	Ten'nes-see'	Ne-vā'da

## Lesson XXXI.

Always begin with capitals, all names of

RIVERS.	SEAS, BAYS AND GULFS.	STRAITS.
Mis-sou'ri	Med'i-ter-rā'ne-an	Gi-bral'ter
Sāe'ra-mēn'tō	Ār'chi-pēl'a-gō	Bēhr'ing's
Sān Jōa-quīn'	Hon-du'ras	Ma-lāe-cā
Hūm'bōldt	Ĉar'ib-bē'an	Mes-si'nā
Riō Grān'de	Sān Dī-e'gō	Dar'da-nēlles'
O'ri-nō'eo	Mon'te-rey'	Bell-isle'
Mis'sis-sīp'pī	Guā'te-mā'la	Yū'eā-tān'
Sus'que-hān'nā	Cal'i-fōr'nī-a	O'trān'to
Wil-lā'mette	Mēx'i-eō	Mā-cās'sar

Always begin with capitals, all names of

ISLANDS.	CAVES.	MOUNTAINS.
New'found-land'	Mēn-do-ç'i'nō	Si-er'rā Ne-vā'dā
West In'dies	Ĉān-āv'er-al	Al'le-ghā'ny
Vān-equ'ver's	Ĉōm'ō-rīn	Pŷr'e-nees
Sag-hāl'i-en	Māt'a-pan'	Sean'di-nā'vī-an
Ja-māi-ea	Guār'da-fui'	Ĉar-pā'thī-an
Hā-wai'i	Prince-of-Wales'	Ad'i-ron'dack
Ma-dēi'ra	Gal-lī'nas	Ā'eon-eā'guā
Sū-mā'trā	Fīn'is-tērre'	Chim'bo-rā'zo
Mar-quē'sās	Ha'tter-as	Po-po-eat'a-pētl'

## Lesson XXXII.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*The Yosemite Falls are in Mariposa County, California. The Mammoth Cave is in Kentucky. The Amazon is the largest river in South America. Washington*

City is the capital of the United States. The near approach of America to Asia at Behring's Strait has given to the Arctic regions of both continents the same species of animals. Chimborazo is one of the most noted peaks of the Andes. In North America rain is most abundant on its western side, and near the Gulf of Mexico. In the Madeira Islands, the flowers bloom all the year round. California is drained by two large rivers, the Sacramento from the North, and the San Joaquin from the South. The Mississippi River is navigable by steamboats to the Falls of St. Anthony, 2,220 miles above the Gulf of Mexico.

The Head-waters of the Missouri and Clark's Rivers, in the Rocky Mountains, are almost together; yet the waters of one, by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, find their way into the Atlantic; while the waters of the other, empty into the Columbia River and thence into the Pacific.

## Lesson XXXIII.

Always begin with capitals, the

## NAMES OF MEN.

Āl'bert	Eū-gēne'	Jō'seph
Aār'ōn	Ĕz'rā	Jū'li-an
Āu-gūs'tus	Fē'lix	Lau'rence
Bēn'ja-mīn	Frānk'lin	Lū'ci-an
Chārlēs	Ĝeōrge	Man'riçe
Clār'ençe	Hēr'bert	Mō'sēs
Dān'i-el	Hōr'açe	Na-pō'le-on
Dā'vid	Īeh'a-bod	Nīeh'o-las
Ĕd'mund	Jāmes	Ō'lī-ver

Always begin with capitals, the

## NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ā'da	E'dith	Īs'a-bel'lā
A-me-li-a	Ĕl'i-nor	Jō'seph-īne
Ād'e-lāide	Ĭs'ther	Jū'li-ā
Āu-gūs'tā	Flō'rā	Kāth'a-rīne
Bēr'thā	Flōr'ençe	Lou-īse'
Ĉāth'a-rīne	Ĝēr'al-dīne	Lu-erē'ti-ā
Ĉon'stance	Ĝēr'trude	Mār'ga-ret
Ĉyn'thi-ā	Grāçe	Mad'e-line
Dēb'o-rah	Hār'ri-et	O-līv'i-ā
Dō'rā	Hēn'ri-ēt'tā	Pau-line'

## Lesson XXXIV.

Always begin with capitals, the

## NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sūn'day	Tūēs'day	Thūrs'day	Sāt'ur-day
Mōn'day	Wēdnes'day	Frī'day	

Always begin with capitals, the

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Jān'ū-a-ry	Māy	Sēp-tēm'ber
Fēb'rur-ā-ry	Jūne	Oe-tō'ber
Mārch	Jū-lŷ'	Nō-vēm'ber
Ā'pril	Ā'gūst	Dē-çēm'ber

Always begin with capitals, the

NAMES OF THE DEITY.

Gōd	Jē-hō'vah	The Īn'fi-nĭte
Lōrd	Our Fā'ther	The E-tēr'nal
Āl-mīght'y	Our Ēre-ā'tor	The Pre-gērv'er

Lesson XXXV.

DICTION EXERCISE.

*Walter Scott was the author of the "Waverley Novels." Improve your time. Forgive our sins. Be cheerful. Life is the gift of Him, who is the Author of good, and the Father of mercies. King Charles the First was beheaded in 1649. By the Lord Mayor-of-London's authority. There are many Colonels and Generals who have no right to the title.*

*"And I heard, but I understood not; then said I, O my Lord, what shall be the end of these things?" "And peace, O Virtue! peace is all thy own."*

*Without good language, all that you  
may write  
Can never yield us profit or delight.  
Take time for thinking; never work in  
haste,  
And value not yourself for writing fast.*

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## GENERAL REVIEW.

### PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

What is a prefix? What is a suffix? Mention six Latin prefixes, with examples of each. Mention six Greek prefixes, with examples of each. Mention six English prefixes, with examples of each. Mention six suffixes, with examples of each. What is Rule I? Give an example. What is Rule II? Give an example?

What is Rule III? Give an example. Rule IV? Give an example. Rule V? Give an example. Rule VI? Give an example. Rule VII? Example. Rule VIII? Example. Rule IX? Example. Rule X. Example.

### SYLLABICATION.

In every word how many syllables? What is a diphthong? A proper diphthong? An improper diphthong? What is Rule I? Give an Example. Rule II? Example. Rule III? Example. Rule IV? Example. Rule V?

## THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

What is Rule I? Give an example. Rule II? Example.

## NUMBERS.

How many numbers are there? What is the singular number? The plural number? What is Rule I? Give some examples. Rule II? Examples. How do you form the plural of nouns ending in *f*? Mention some nouns that form their plurals irregularly.

## SILENT VOWELS.

When is the letter *e* silent? Give some examples. When is the letter *i* silent? Give Rule IV, with some examples. When is the letter *b* silent? The letter *c*? Give Rule VII. When is the letter *g* silent? Give Rules IX and X, with appropriate examples. When is *l* silent? When is *n* silent? When is *t* silent. Give Rules XII and XIV, with appropriate examples under each. Give Rule XVI, and mention some examples.

## THE USE OF CAPITALS.

Mention in their order the ten Rules for the use of capitals, with an example of each.

# PART THIRD.

## Lesson I.

Words spelled in two or more ways.

ăx	ăxe
ăn'cle	ăn'kle
ăp-pal'	ăp-pall'
bri'er	bri'ar
căñ'òn	căn-yôn'
drought	drouth
gÿp-sy	gïp-sy
găy-ly	găi'ly
gôod-bÿe'	gôod-bÿ'
guer-ril'là	gue-ril'là
frën'zy	phrën'sy
căn'non-cer'	căn'non-ïer'
sěp-ul-chre	sěp-ul-cher
thē-a-tre	thē-a-ter
ma-neū'ver	ma-nœu'vere
mos-quĩ-to	mus-quĩ-to
in-quĩre'	en-quĩre'
in-sÿre	en-sÿre
hòn'eyed	hòn'ied
sôm-ber	sôm-bre
whıs-káy	whıs-ky
thē-a-ter	thē-a-tre
vĩ-al	phĩ-al



## Lesson II.

found'er-y	found'ry
pŷg-my	pĭg-my
ey-rie (ā-rŷ)	aē-rie
eās-si-mēre	kēr-sey-mēre
elār'i-o-nēt'	elār'i-nēt'
çŷ'elō-pē'di-ā	çŷ'elō-pæ'di-ā
çĕn'ti-pede	çĕn'ti-ped
hōar-hound	hōre-hound
dī'ar-rhē'ā	dī'ar-rhœ'ā
ēp'au-let'	ēp'au-lët'te'
ae-çĕs'sa-ry	ae-çĕs'so-ry
ĕn'vel-ōpe	en-vël'op
āl'che-my	āl'ehy-my
hĭn-dōō-ĭsm	hin-dų-ĭsm

## Lesson III.

Words with contrasted meaning.

sŭl'try, <i>very hot.</i>	frĭg'id, <i>very cold.</i>
wārmth, <i>gentle heat.</i>	fröst'i-ness, <i>frosty, cold.</i>
ĭg'ne-oŭs, <i>relating to fire.</i>	ā'que-oŭs, <i>relating to water.</i>
māss, <i>a large body of matter.</i>	mōl'e-eŭle, <i>a small particle.</i>
im-mēnsē', <i>very large.</i>	tĭ'ny, <i>very small.</i>
stout, <i>strong.</i>	pŭ'ny, <i>weak.</i>
gĭ'ant, <i>a very large man.</i>	pŷg'mŷ, <i>a dwarf.</i>
dŭ'ra-ble, <i>lasting.</i>	trān'sient, <i>of short duration.</i>
pōrt'ly, <i>bulky.</i>	mēa'ger, <i>thin.</i>
dāy'light, <i>the light of day.</i>	dārk'ness, <i>without light.</i>
nōon'tide, <i>mid-day.</i>	mĭd'nĭght, <i>twelve o'clock at</i> [night.]

## Lesson IV.

brill'iant, shining, bright.	söm'bre, gloomy.
bright'ness, radiance.	ob-seū'ri-ty, darkness.
sūn'-ny, warmed by the sun.	dūsk'y, dark; dim.
glōw'ing, shining with heat.	lū'rid, ghastly-pale.
mōd'ern, recent; new.	ān'cient, old.
rēad'i-ness, quickness.	slōw'ness, want of speed.
hāp'pi-ness, joy.	mīś'er-y, distress.
lūx'ū-ry, over-abundance.	pōv'er-ty, want; need.
fe-liq'i-ty, happiness.	ān'guish, intense grief.
en-joy'ment, pleasure.	dis-trēss', pain.
height, an elevation.	dēpth, that which is deep.

## Lesson V.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*In the earth's crust, aqueous and igneous rocks are found. The aqueous rocks are those formed by the agency of water; the igneous rocks are those formed by the agency of fire. The height of the highest mountain in the world is about five miles; the mean depth of the ocean is estimated to be between 15,000 and 20,000 feet. The moderns are those nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, the people of which are called the ancients.*

*"I am the light of the world; he that*

*followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."* Cruel natures derive enjoyment from the distress they occasion others. What seems poverty to those accustomed to over-abundance, would be luxury to the poor who have known want.

*In the sultry regions of the torrid zone, are the gigantic banyan tree, which covers more than seven acres, and the lofty palm reaching to the height of two hundred feet; while in the frigid zone there are found only dwarfed trees, low plants and mosses.*

### Lesson VI.

#### Words liable to be confounded.

äets, deeds.

äil, to feel pain.

änt, an insect.

all, every one.

bald, without hair.

ball, a round body.

bâre, naked.

bee, an insect.

bēach, the sea shore.

brēad, food.

blew, did blow.

boy, a young lad.

äx, a tool.

äle, malt liquor.

äunt, the sister of a parent.

awl, a sharp tool.

bawled, cried out.

bawl, to cry out.

beâr, an animal.

bē, the state of being.

beech, a tree.

brød, brought up.

blüe, a color.

buoÿ, an anchor mark.

## Lesson VII.

buȳ, *to purchase.*  
 beer, *a malt liquor.*  
 çell, *a small room.*  
 elimb, *to mount.*  
 elause, *a section.*  
 dēar, *costly.*  
 dew, *moisture.*  
 draȳt, *a bill.*  
 fain, *willingly.*

bȳ, *near.* [carry the dead.  
 biēr, *a frame on which to*  
 sēll, *to dispose of.*  
 elime, *climate.*  
 elaws, *talons.*  
 deer, *an animal.*  
 dūe, *owing.*  
 draught, *a drink.*  
 feign, *to pretend.*

## Lesson VIII.

fāir, *beautiful.*  
 fir, *a tree.*  
 flēa, *an insect.*  
 foul, *unclean.*  
 gāit, *a walk.*  
 grāte, *a fire-place.*  
 grōan, *to sigh.*  
 hāil, *frozen rain.*  
 hāir, *of the head.*

fāre, *diet, or hire.*  
 fūr, *soft hair.*  
 flee, *to run from danger.*  
 fowl, *a bird.*  
 gāte, *an entrance.*  
 greāt, *large.*  
 grōwn, *become larger.*  
 hāle, *heartly.*  
 hāre, *an animal.*

## Lesson IX.

hārt, *an animal.*  
 hall, *a large room.*  
 hēal, *to cure.*  
 hēar, *to hearken.*  
 hēard, *did hear.*  
 I, *myself.*  
 isle, *an island.*  
 kill, *to slay.*  
 knew, *did know.*  
 lāde, *to load.*

heārt, *an organ of the body.*  
 haȳl, *to pull about.* [foot.  
 heel, *the hinder part of the*  
 hēre, *in this place.*  
 hērd, *a drove.*  
 eȳe, *the organ of sight.*  
 aīslē, *of a church.*  
 kīln, *a large oven.*  
 new, *not old.*  
 lāid, *placed.*

## Lesson X.

lēak, *to run out.*  
 māde, *did make.*  
 lō, *behold.*  
 mēat, *flesh.*  
 mūge, *to think.*  
 nāy, *no.*  
 ōre, *a metal.*  
 pāil, *a vessel.*  
 pāin, *distress.*

leek, *an herb.*  
 māid, *an unmarried woman*  
 lōw, *humble.*  
 meet, *fit, proper.*  
 mewg, *as a cat.*  
 neigh, *as a horse.*  
 ō'er, *over.*  
 pāle, *wan; pallid.*  
 pāne, *of glass.*

## Lesson XI.

pauze, *to stop.*  
 pēage, *quiet.*  
 plāin, *clear.*  
 rāin, *water.*  
 rāp, *to knock.*  
 right, *not wrong.*  
 sāil, *to move through water.*  
 sēa, *a body of water.*

pawg, *as of animals.*  
 piēge, *a part.*  
 plāne, *a flat surface.*  
 reign, *to rule.*  
 wrāp, *to fold.*  
 write, *to write with a pen.*  
 sāle, *the act of selling.*  
 see, *to observe.*

## Lesson XII.

seeg, *beholds.*  
 sēnt, *did send.*  
 sōle, *the sole of a shoe.*  
 sōn, *a male child.*  
 stēal, *to thief.*  
 tācks, *small nails.*  
 wāste, *to destroy.*  
 wāy, *a road; a passage.*  
 tēam, *a pair of horses.*  
 wēak, *feeble.*  
 yew, *a tree.*

sēize, *to catch hold.*  
 sgēnt, *a smell.*  
 sōul, *the spirit.* [light by day.  
 sūn, *that which gives us*  
 steel, *a metal.*  
 tāx, *a rate.*  
 wāist, *the middle.*  
 weigh, *to balance.*  
 teem, *to be full of.*  
 week, *seven days.*  
 you, *yourself.*

## Lesson XIII.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*The* { "Out of 'the' depths have I cried!  
*Thee* { unto 'thee,' oh Lord."

*There* { "There" have been people who have  
*Their* { delivered themselves from "their"  
 ills by 'their' good fortune or virtue.

*Hear* { I will stand "here" that I may  
*Here* { "hear" him. May you be happy  
 "here!" "Hear" ye!

*Two* { Remember these "two" things: Be  
*To* { true "to" your God, and true, "too"  
*Too* { "to" yourself. I know "two" boys  
 who are "too" silly "to" learn.

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 ACCENT.

**ACCENT** is a particular stress of the voice upon certain syllables of words.

*Accent* is of two kinds; **PRIMARY**, as in *in-tend'*, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable; and **SECONDARY**, as *su'per-in-tend'*, where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third, though less than that laid on the last.

**RULE I.**—Words ending in “ee” or “eer” or “ier,” usually have the accent on the last syllable; as,

do-nee'	děv'o-tee'	ə'ue'tion-eer'
ăb'sen-tee'	găăr'an-tee'	bŭe'ea-neer'
lěg'a-tee'	vŏl'un-teer'	găz'et-teer'
trust-ee'	mŭ'le-teer'	çhěv'a-liēr'
rěf'er-ee'	çhăn'de-liēr'	pri'va-teer'
frie'as-see'	ŏ'ver-seer'	brig'a-diēr'
rěf'ŭ-gee'	fīn'an-çiēr'	mŭ'ti-neer'
nŏm'i-nee'	dŏm'i-neer'	eăv'a-liēr'

#### Lesson XIV.

**RULE II.**—Words of two syllables ending in “ose,” have the accent on the last syllable. Those of three syllables sometimes have the secondary accent on the last; as,

jo-eōse'	dis-elōse'	eō'ma-tōse'
mo-rōse	dis-pōse	dě'eom-pōse'
ver-bōse	un-elōse	in'dis-pōse'
re-pōse	a-rōse	in'ter-pōse'
pro-pōse	ăn'i-mōse'	ăd'i-pōse'
eom-pōse	ŏp'er-ōse'	prēdis-pōse'

**RULE III.**—Words having the sound of “sh” or “zh” immediately before their last vowel or diphthong have their accent on the last syllable but one; as,

ad-mis'sion	se-elŭ'sion	eôn'sti-tŭ'tion
eol-lis-ion	pro-fŭ'sion	pěr'se-eŭ'tion
de-çis-ion	phy-çī-cian	běn'e-diē'tion
in-çis-ion	eon-elŭ'sion	in'ter-mis'sion
e-lis-ion	re-stric-tion	jŭ'ris-diē'tion
de-ris-ion	trans-grēs-sion	măl'e-diē'tion
ma-gī-cian	pro-trŭ'sion	in'sti-tŭ'tion
op-ti-cian	oe-eă'sion	rěş'o-lŭ'tion
tra-di-tion	pa-tri-cian	rěv'o-lŭ'tion

**Lesson XV.****DICTATION EXERCISE.**

*During the year of 1812 American privateers scoured the ocean in every direction, and British commerce suffered greatly. Three hundred vessels, with three thousand prisoners, besides valuable cargoes, were taken by the Americans.*

*The Constitution of the United States says, that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to every state in this Union. Many lives have been lost by accidents caused from the carelessness of engineers. During the reign of Charles 1. of England, cavaliers were those who adhered to the king; so called from the gayety of their dress, etc., as contrasted with the adherents of Parliament, who were called round-heads. The soul can only find repose in trusting to the truths of religion. "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." The violence of revolutions is generally in proportion to the causes which produce them.*



## Lesson XVI.

**RULE IV.**—Words of more than two syllables ending in "cate," "date," "gate" "fy," "tude," and "ly" preceded by a vowel, usually have the accent on the last syllable but two; as,

děp're-cāte	e-lū'ci-dāte	ne-gō'ti-āte
rūs-tie-āte	a-çīd-i-ty	re-çip-ro-cāte
prōp-a-gāte	so-lid-i-ty	prog'nōs-tie-āte
fū-mi-gāte	so-çī-e-ty	in-tōx'i-cāte
quī-e-tūde	vī-çīs-si-tūde	sū'per-flū'i-ty
lāt-i-tūde	sī-mil-i-tūde	ōp'por-tū'ni-ty
sōl-i-tūde	eom-mōd-i-ty	im'pro-pri'e-ty
sāne-ti-fy	in-tēn-si-fy	ām'bi-gū'i-ty
děp-ū-ty	i-dēn-ti-fy	pōs'si-bil'i-ty
rār-e-fy	ad-jū'di-cāte	gēn'er-ōs'i-ty

## Lesson XVII.

**RULE V.**—With a few exceptions, words that end in "ic" and "ios" have their accent on the last syllable but one; as,

ěp'i-dēm'ic	mēt'a-phýs'ic	āl'pha-bět'ic
sçien-tif'ic	Cal'vin-ist'ic	æ'a-dēm'ic
pān'e-gy'r'ic	pý'a-mid'ic	ēn'er-gēt'ic
ān'a-lyt'ic	sým'pa-thēt'ic	ěp'i-lěp'tic
hýp'o-erit'ic	āt'mos-phēr'ic	āl'ge-brā'ic
bē-a-tif'ic	āp'o-plēe'tic	a-eous'ties
ēm'blem-āt'ic	ē'eo-nōm'ic	āl'le-gōr'ic
dī'a-bōl'ic	phil'o-sōph'ic	āp'os-tōl'ic

## Exceptions.

ār'a-bic	a-rith'me-tic	e-phēm'e-ric
ār-se-nic	cāth'o-lic	rhēt'o-ric
chōl'er-ic	pōl-i-tic	tūr-mer-ic
hēr-e-tic	lū-na-tic	plēth-o-ric

## Lesson XVIII.

**RULE VI.**—Words of two or more syllables ending in “ia,” “ae,” “al,” “an” and “ous,” usually have the accent on the last syllable but two; or, on that which precedes these terminations; as,

mī'lī'tiā	bār-bā'ri-an	sym-mēt'rie-al
re-gā-li-ā	gram-mā-ri-an	ehī-mēr-ie-al
mag-nē-si-ā	li-brā-ri-an	nu-mēr-ie-al
de-mō-ni-ae	see-tā-ri-an	pro-phēt-ie-al
op-prō-bri-oūs	spon-tā-ne-oūs	bī-ēn-ni-al
vie-tō-ri-oūs	gre-gā-ri-oūs	trī-ēn-ni-al
ux-ō-ri-oūs	ne-fā-ri-oūs	fūn'da-mēnt'al
sym-phō-ni-oūs	eu-tā-ne-oūs	eōn'ti-nēnt'al
er-rō-ne-oūs	e-quēs-tri-an	ēl'e-mēnt'al

**RULE VII.**—With a few exceptions, words of more than two syllables ending in “gonal,” “logy,” “raphy,” “nomy” and “metry,” take their accent on the last syllable but two; as,

a-pōl'o-gy	bi-ōg'ra-phy	pen-tāg'o-nal
as-trōl-o-gy	ge-ōg-ra-phy	e-eōn-o-my
ehro-nōl-o-gy	li-thōg-ra-phy	ge-ōm-e-try
dox-ōl-o-gy	or-thōg-ra-phy	trig'o-nōm'e-try
ge-ōl-o-gy	to-pōg-ra-phy	deū'ter-ōn'o-my
phī-lōl-o-gy	pho-tōg-ra-phy	as-trōn'o-my
the-ōl-o-gy	dī-āg-o-nal	gēn'e-āl'o-gy
zo-ōl-o-gy	hex-āg-o-nal	ēt'y-mōl'o-gy

## Lesson XIX.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*In geography, latitude is the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. Zoology is that part of natural*

history which treats of the habits and structure of animals. "Sanctify the Lord of hosts, and let him be your dread." "Let integrity and uprightness preserve me." Shun all drinks which intoxicate; they destroy both the mind and the body. How noble is the generosity of character which always gives a candid estimation of the virtues and good qualities of all men. On the day after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and while General Scott was in an advanced position within three hundred miles of the city, Santa Anna asked for an armistice, in order to negotiate for peace. What a dreary desert would life be, did we find no sympathetic friends. Arithmetic is the science of numbers, and the art of computation by figures.

### Lesson XX.

**RULE VIII.**—Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a difference of accent; as:

ăt'tri-bŭte  
mis-eŏn'duet  
ŏ'ver-thrŏw  
prĕç'e-dent

at-trĭb'ŭte  
mĭs'eon-dŭet'  
ŏ'ver-thrŏw'  
pre-çĕd'ent

**RULE IX.**—When two words of similar formation and the same accentuation are contrasted with each other, the accent is transferred to the syllable of difference ; as :

ëm'i-nent	Im'mi-nent
In'ter-vēne'	sū'per-vēne'
ām'pu-tā'-tion	Im'pu-tā'tion
āl-lē'gā'-tion	āl-li'gā'-tion
guār'an-tōr'	guār'an-tee'
prōp'o-sī'tion	prēp'o-sī'tion
ëm'i-grā'-tion	Im'mi-grā'-tion
rē'for-mā'-tion	rē'or-mā'-tion

Words in which a change of accent accompanies a change of meaning, use, or syllabication.

āb'sent, <i>not present.</i>	ab-sēnt', <i>to keep away.</i>
āf'fix, <i>a suffix.</i>	af-fīx', <i>to fasten to.</i>
āb'straet, <i>an abridgment.</i>	ab-strāet', <i>to draw from.</i>
eōm'pound, <i>a mixture.</i>	eom-pound', <i>to combine.</i>
eōm'paet, <i>an agreement.</i>	eom-pāet', <i>firm, solid.</i>
eōn'tract, <i>a deed.</i>	eon-trāet', <i>to bargain.</i>
eōn'vert, <i>one who turns to.</i>	eon-vērt', <i>to change.</i>
eōn'cert, <i>harmony.</i>	eon-çērt', <i>to plan ; to settle.</i>

### Lesson XXI.

eōn'viet, <i>a criminal.</i>	eon-viet', <i>to find guilty.</i>
eōn'voy, <i>a guard.</i>	eon-voy', <i>to protect.</i>
eōn'trāst, <i>a comparison.</i>	eon-trāst', <i>to compare.</i>
eōn'duet, <i>behavior.</i>	eōn-duet', <i>to lead.</i>
eōl'lēague, <i>an associate.</i>	eol-lēague', <i>to associate.</i>
deś'ert, <i>a barren region.</i>	de-gērt', <i>to forsake.</i>
dī'gest, <i>a body of laws.</i>	dī-gēst', <i>to think over.</i>
ēs'eort, <i>a protector.</i>	es-eōrt', <i>to guide.</i>
ēs'say, <i>an effort made.</i>	es-sāy', <i>to attempt.</i>
ōb'jeet, <i>aim, or final cause.</i>	ob-jēet', <i>to oppose.</i>

## Lesson XXII.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*And Jesus answered and said unto them, "Though I bear record of myself, yet my record is true." The name of Washington is recorded indelibly in the hearts of Americans.*

*Penn's object in founding a colony in Pennsylvania, was to enjoy both civil and religious liberty in a place where no one could object. We never speak of contrast between a man and a mountain, but we contrast an oak and a shrub. "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air." Do not desert a friend who is overtaken by adversity. On the 25th of July, 1814, at Lundy's Lane, the most obstinate battle of the war of 1812 was contested. Gen. Scott, whose conduct on this occasion was brave and meritorious, conducted the advance, and, though the enemy outnumbered him, he sustained the unequal contest for an hour. All Nature is instinct with life.*

## Lesson XXIII.

## A LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>A. B.</i> Bachelor of Arts.	<i>Ind. T.</i> Indian Territory.
<i>A. D.</i> In the year of our Lord.	<i>Inst.</i> Instant.
<i>A. M.</i> Master of Arts.	<i>Ia.</i> Iowa.
<i>A. M.</i> Before noon.	<i>Jan.</i> January.
<i>Acct.</i> Account.	<i>Jun.</i> June, Junior.
<i>Anon.</i> Anonymous.	<i>Kan.</i> Kansas.
<i>Aug.</i> August.	<i>Ky.</i> Kentucky.
<i>Asst.</i> Assistant.	<i>La.</i> Louisiana.
<i>B. C.</i> Before Christ.	<i>LL. D.</i> Doctor of Laws.
<i>B. LL.</i> Bachelor of Laws.	<i>Maj. Gen.</i> Major General.
<i>C. O. D.</i> Collect on Delivery.	<i>Mass.</i> Massachusetts.
<i>Col.</i> Colonel, Colorado.	<i>M. C.</i> Member of Congress.
<i>Cal.</i> California.	<i>Mr.</i> Master, or Mister.
<i>Co.</i> County, Company.	<i>M. P.</i> Member of Parliament.
<i>Cr.</i> Credit.	<i>MSS.</i> Manuscripts.
<i>Cwt.</i> A hundred weight.	<i>Mrs.</i> Mistress.
<i>C. W.</i> Canada West.	<i>Neb.</i> Nebraska.
<i>Ct.</i> Cent.	<i>N. C.</i> North Carolina.
<i>D. C.</i> District of Columbia.	<i>New. Test.</i> New Testament.
<i>D. D.</i> Doctor of Divinity.	<i>N. J.</i> New Jersey.
<i>Del.</i> Delaware.	<i>N. H.</i> New Hampshire.
<i>Dec.</i> December.	<i>N. A.</i> North America.
<i>Dep.</i> Deputy, Department.	<i>N. M.</i> New Mexico.
<i>Dist. Atty.</i> District Attorney.	<i>N. N. E.</i> North-North-East.
<i>Doz.</i> Dozen.	<i>Nov.</i> November.
<i>Dr.</i> Debtor, Doctor.	<i>N. P.</i> Notary Public.
<i>D. T.</i> Dakotah Territory.	<i>N. Y.</i> New York.
<i>Eds.</i> Editors.	<i>Oct.</i> October.
<i>E. I.</i> East Indies.	<i>O. F.</i> Odd Fellows.
<i>E. Fl.</i> Ellis Flemish.	<i>P. M.</i> Post Master.
<i>Eng.</i> England, English.	<i>P. M.</i> Afternoon.
<i>Etc.</i> And so forth.	<i>P. O.</i> Post Office.
<i>Feb.</i> February.	<i>P. O. O.</i> Post Office Order.
<i>Flor.</i> Florida.	<i>Prof.</i> Professor.
<i>F. M.</i> Field Marshall.	<i>Qt.</i> Quart.
<i>Ft.</i> Foot, feet or fort.	<i>R. R.</i> Rail Road.
<i>Ga.</i> Georgia.	<i>Recd.</i> Received.
<i>Geo.</i> George.	<i>Recpt.</i> Receipt.
<i>Gov.</i> Governor.	<i>Regt.</i> Regiment.
<i>G. M.</i> Grand Master.	<i>Rom. Cath.</i> Roman Catholic.
<i>G. P. O.</i> General Post Office.	<i>S. S.</i> Sunday School.
<i>Heb.</i> Hebrew.	<i>S. W.</i> South West.
<i>Hhd.</i> Hogshead.	<i>U. S. A.</i> United States of America, and, United States Army.
<i>H. M.</i> His (or her) Majesty.	
<i>Hon.</i> Honorable.	
<i>Ia.</i> Indiana.	<i>Y. M. C. A.</i> Young Men's Christian Association.
<i>Id.</i> The same.	
<i>Ill.</i> Illinois.	

## Lesson XXIV.

## THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS.

**REMARK**—Many words require certain prepositions after them; as,

Abhorrent to.	Congenial to.	Engage in.
Accuse of.	Copy after, or from.	Foreign to, from.
Acquit of.	Converse with.	Frightened at.
Acquaint with.	Dislike to.	Frown upon.
Adapt to.	Dependent on.	Ignorant of.
Adhere to.	Die of, or by.	Meddle with.
Arrive at, or in.	Differ from, or with.	Need of.
Allude to.	Dissent from.	Prefer to.
Bestow on.	Devolve on.	Rid of.
Boast of.	Distinguish from.	Skillful in.
Call upon.	Enamored of.	Smile at, or upon.
Compare with, or to.	Endeared to.	Suitable to, for.
Confide in.	Endowed with.	Sympathize with.

## Lesson XXV.

## COMMON LATIN PHRASES.

<i>Anno Domini</i> (A. D.)	In the year of our Lord.
<i>Ante meridiem.</i>	Before noon.
<i>Compos mentis.</i>	Of a sound mind.
<i>Requiescat in pace.</i>	May he rest in peace.
<i>Dictum.</i>	A saying ; a decision.
<i>E pluribus unum.</i>	One of many.
<i>Gloria Patri.</i>	Glory be to the Father.
<i>In memoriam.</i>	In memory of.
<i>In propria persona.</i>	In person.
<i>Pro Patri.</i>	For our country.
<i>Sic semper tyrannis.</i>	Ever so to tyrants.
<i>Sine die.</i>	Without a day appointed.
<i>Stet.</i>	Let it stand.
<i>Subpoena.</i>	Under a penalty.
<i>Terra firma.</i>	Solid earth. A safe footing.
<i>Totum.</i>	The whole.
<i>Und voce.</i>	With one voice.

COMMON LATIN PHRASES.—*Continued.*

<i>Veni, vidi, vici.</i>	I came, I saw, I conquered.
<i>Verbatim et literatim.</i>	Word for word, letter for letter.
<i>Versus.</i>	Against.
<i>Vid.</i>	By way of.
<i>Vice versa.</i>	The reverse.
<i>Vice.</i>	In place of.
<i>Vivat rex.</i>	Long live the king.
<i>Vox populi, vox Dei.</i>	The voice of the people is the voice of God.

## Lesson XXVI.

## COMMON FRENCH PHRASES.

<i>Affaire d'honneur.</i>	An affair of honor.
<i>A la mode.</i>	In fashion.
<i>A l'Anglaise.</i>	After the English fashion.
<i>Amende honorable.</i>	Satisfactory apology.
<i>A propos.</i>	To the point.
<i>Au revoir.</i>	Adieu until we meet again.
<i>Bas bleu.</i>	A literary woman.
<i>Beau idéal.</i>	A model of beauty.
<i>Beau monde.</i>	The fashionable world.
<i>Billet doux.</i>	A love-letter.
<i>Blasé (Blasa).</i>	Surfeited.
<i>Chef d'œuvre.</i>	A master-piece.
<i>Comme il faut (fo)</i>	As it should be.
<i>Compagnon (pangyon) de voyage.</i>	A traveling companion.
<i>Coup d'état.</i>	A stroke of policy.
<i>Eau (o) de Cologne.</i>	Cologne water.
<i>Eau de vie.</i>	Brandy.
<i>Voilà tout.</i>	That is all.
<i>Entre nous.</i>	Between us.
<i>Faux pas.</i>	A mistake.
<i>Hors de combat.</i>	Not in a fighting condition.
<i>On dit.</i>	They say.
<i>Nom de plume.</i>	A literary title.
<i>Valet de chambre.</i>	A footman.
<i>Vis à vis.</i>	Opposite; facing.
<i>Vive la république.</i>	Long live the republic.

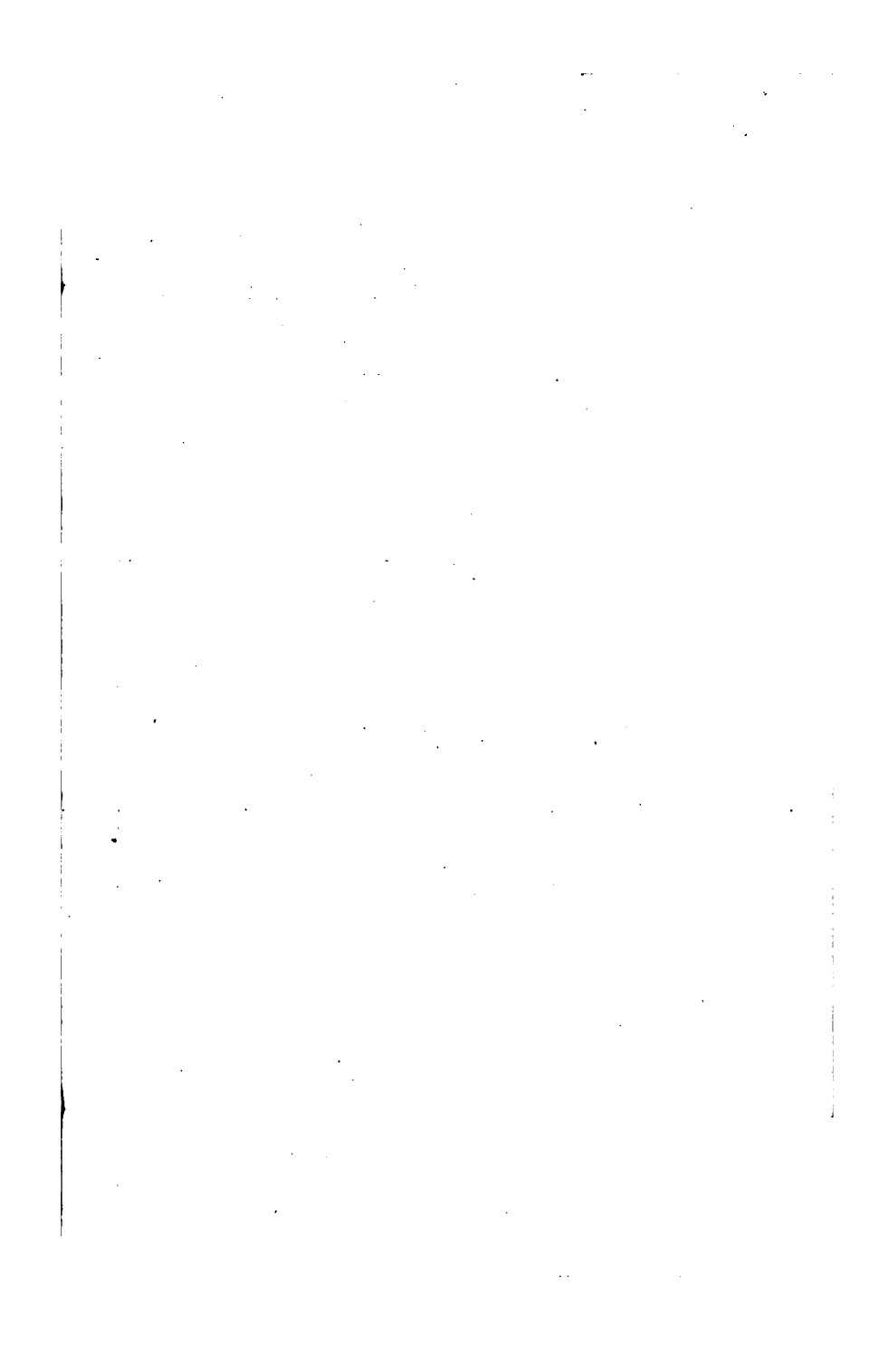


## Lesson XXVII.

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

*William Shakspeare, the greatest dramatic genius that ever lived, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, England, about the 23d of April, A.D. 1564. The first Dutch Governor of New York, was Peter Minuits. Aaron Burr was accused of treason, but for want of sufficient evidence, he was acquitted. Affectionate dependence on the Creator, is the spiritual life of the soul.*

*It is common to compare the eloquence of Demosthenes to a thunderbolt, on account of its force; and the eloquence of Cicero to a conflagration, on account of its splendor. We have within us a power by which we are enabled to distinguish good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. The Marquis de Lafayette fitted out a vessel at his own expense, and, A.D. 1777, arrived in America to engage in the Revolutionary war. Julius Caesar, one of the greatest generals that ever lived, was born in July, 100 B. C.*



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